TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 16

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Hongkong Shares

Activity Subsides
Market Analysis
Basis Of Boom

BY OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

Now that the display of great activity that characterised the Hongkong Stock Exchange has subsided and share market conditions in the Southern Colony have once again become stupid and insipid, it is well to examine the whole position a little more critically, especially as we have before us statements of chairmen at recent meetings of companies whose shares had rocketed sky high in the past month. Whereas before everyone in Hongkong seemed to want to do the same thing at the same time, now there is a strong feeling of caution, which has served to bring the self-contained boom in industrial stocks in Hongkong to a termination.

Anyone with common-sense could have seen that this wild rush to buy stocks on flimsy reports could not last forever. It is apparent that the stock market in Hongkong is drifting into a period where more erratic fluctuations can be expected. This is always the case when prices have advanced to a relatively high point as compared with a previous low level. While it may be true that the public in general does not buy stocks at or near the bottom, it is nevertheless a fact that there is an increasing volume of buying by the public and speculators in a rising market, and as prices advance the market is called upon to absorb from time to time heavily realising sales. There is a differentiation, however, between these sales for profit-taking and what is generally termed liquidation. Profit-taking, while it entails the sale of securities, is a procedure which presupposes a desire to turn paper profits into tangible assets. It does not necessarily mean that there is any decided change in sentiment. On the contrary, liquidation has its origin in fears that the market has approached the danger point.

BOOM OVER DONE

Being stationed so far from the scene of the gamble, it is difficult for us to say definitely whether things on the Hongkong Stock Exchange have reached the danger point. An examination of all the facts inclines us to form an opinion that the boom has been overdone. Taking the case of the Green Island Cement Company, the shares of which were rocketed from $26 to $45 for March delivery, there seems to be nothing definitely decided about the reported offer of the Hongkong Government to buy the land on which the company's works are at present situated and to give in exchange "at a nominal price" land in the Gin Drinkers' Bay. It was estimated that the Green Island Cement Company, if it accepted this reported offer of the Hongkong authorities and removed its works from Hok Un and went to Gin Drinkers' Bay would net quite an enormous profit. Reuter yesterday reported sensational occurrences at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company. It will be recalled that not long after the shares had touched the peak of $40 for cash, a requisition was signed and lodged with the Managing Agents to call an extraordinary general meeting to double the capital by issuing new shares to shareholders in equal proportion to their present holdings and to call up at present only a dollar on each share. This was surprising action on the part of the shareholders, who now appear to have carried the day at the meeting in question. It raises a novel point, which we hope to discuss in a future article.

Instead like a bolt from the blue the managing agents of the company called for an extraordinary meeting to sanction the increase in capital by a three million dollar

(Continued on Page 5)

Weather

Overcast or cold weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.3 and the minimum 38.7, figures for the corresponding day last year being 40.6 and 28.5.

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, E. of Russia, 9 a.m. today.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Cleveland, Feb. 13.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Cordilliers, Feb. 15.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Naldera, Feb. 12.

DISORDERS REPORTED IN MANY PARTS OF RUSSIA

Uprisings Rumored In Caucasus, Turkestan

REVOLTS LOOM

Chinese Giving Aid In East Siberia, Soviet Says

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, Feb. 9.—Besides increasing disorders in the Ukraine, hitherto unconfirmed reports assert risings in the Caucasus, Turkestan, Siberia and White Russia.

It is reported that insurgents under General Sicheff have formed a provisional government in the Blagovyeschensk district of East Siberia. The Soviet Government accuses the Chinese of assisting them. Khiva was said to be surrounded by insurgents under Junaid Khan on January 26.

TOBACCO DEALERS SPLIT IN OPINION ON SURTAX ISSUE

One Faction Now Proposes License As Substitute For Levy

Local cigarette dealers are divided in their opinion over the proposed cigarette tax of Kiangsu Province, which went into effect last month, but was postponed on account of their opposition till after the China new year. One section favors the payment of a license fee instead of a tax on the goods, while the other intends to fight the legislation to the bitter end.

The moderates, headed by members of the Nantao dealer's association, propose to proclaim the District of Shanghai a special area where the goods are exempt from the new taxation provided the shops will pay a license fee of from $2 to $6 in accordance with their size. They are now soliciting the approval of their confreres in the Pootung and Chapei districts.

The radicals consider the action of their president, Chen Liang-yu, in accepting the terms of the Civil Governor of Nanking, as most unbecoming and have called a meeting to impeach him. These dealers will call a strike if the new legislation goes into effect on the 21st, the date set by the provincial authorities.

Reply Received To Telegram Sent Widow Of Wilson

Thanks Expressed For Sympathy Of Shanghai Community

The American Consul-General has received the following telegram in reply to the message sent to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson expressing the condolences of the American Community at Shanghai in the death of Mr. Wilson:

"The message contained in your telegram of February 4 has been transmitted to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson who asks that you will convey to the Americans at Shanghai her thanks for their thoughtfulness and sympathy."

DRY CHIEF IS SENTENCED TO PRISON TERM

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Feb. 9.—William H. Anderson, the New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, has been sentenced to one to two years' imprisonment.

Anderson was convicted on January 30 on both counts of an indictment charging him with forgery in the third degree.

M'ADOO SEEKS TO TAKE STAND IN OIL PROBE

Former Official Claims That His Conscience Is Clear

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 9.—The oil lease committee has deferred the examination of Mr. McAdoo for a week.

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 8.—Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo formally announces that he has terminated his professional services with Mr. Doheny and that he desires to testify at the oil leases enquiry. He declares that his life is an open book. He has betrayed no trust and has not enriched himself at the expense of the country or of the people.

Dr. Thompson In Peking Tells Detailed Story Of Capture By Bandits

Seized By Gang Of 200, He Gained His Release After Going On "Hunger Strike"—Not Badly Treated, He Declares

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 6.—Dr. Thompson, who was recently captured by bandits in the Paotowchên district, arrived in Peking yesterday morning looking very well considering his recent experience.

After the death of General Pereira, Dr. Thompson continued the journey which the General had intended to make, and eventually reached Lanchowfu. From there he struck down the Yellow River in the direction of Paotowchen, where he intended to take the train to Peking. He was travelling in a cart drawn by two mules, and accompanied by a boy. The journey was uneventful until he came within sixty li of Paotow were two hundred mounted bandits suddenly appeared as he was approaching the top of rising ground. The bandits wanted Dr. Thompson to mount a pony and abandon he cart, but this he emphatically refused to do. After some argument the bandits gave way, but harnessed another mule to the cart, so that greater speed could be made. About this time Dr. Thompson managed to get a message sent to the Chinese Authorities giving brief notice of his capture, saying that his cart could be seen from a considerable distance as it has a white top, and urging that the bandits should be pressed at once.

The arrest occurred on January 24 and for the next eight days the bandits careered over the country as fast as the cart could be driven up and down dale. They intercepted and looted several camel caravans, but committed no murders. From houses they took only what they required.

Occasionally they indulged in horse play intended to create a suitable atmosphere. One of their favourite practices was to gather around him in the night and fire their rifles. After each exhibition of this nature they came to see whether he had been frightened and seemed surprised that he had not been terrified.

They informed Dr. Thompson that they intended to hold him until they obtained a satisfactory assurance that they would be taken into the regular forces.

Getting tired of the ceaseless travelling, Dr. Thompson, decided to bring matters to a climax by going on a hunger strike by refusing to eat Chinese food. After a few days the bandits began to be alarmed, and he urged them to carry out their negotiations for his release quickly, as he thought he could not last another two days, pointing out that his dead body would be of no use to their purpose. Then they took him to a small village, where a Belgian priest was stationed. Discussions were ineffectually carried on between the priest and the bandits until the former had to go to another village to discuss terms for the release of Father van Praet. During the conversations at the village the bandits mentioned a thousand rifles, four machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition as well as a large ransom in money as essentials for the release of Dr. Thompson, but they did not seem unanimous regarding either the general terms, the amount of ransom or the conditions of their enrolment.

After the departure of the priest and it may have been through his action, it was announced by the bandits that Dr. Thompson's release had been arranged. He was then hastily marched off without overcoat or gloves, in bitter cold weather, and taken to a farmhouse where ponies were waiting. From there a day's ride brought them to a point where five hundred Chinese soldiers were waiting. One of the bandits gave Dr. Thompson a coat on the journey, but he still suffered very severely until they reached the soldiers. Here the hardships ended. Dr. Thompson does not know the details of his release. All his belongings and much of General Pereira's effects were kept by the gang. Most of General Pereira's photographs and some of his papers were retained by Dr. Thompson. The bandits did not treat him badly on the whole.

ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST LEDOUX IS DISMISSED

Echo Of Sensational Affray Before Commissioner Lurton

Charges of assault against Joseph Ledoux, growing out of the affair on Avenue Joffre when William H. Shaw, since convicted of assault in the British Court, was shot by Detective George Emilianoff of the French police, were dismissed when the case was called before U. S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday.

The dismissal was made at the request of attorneys for the prosecution who, because of the fact that similar charges made against Charles Lowry in the British Court, were dismissed, decided not to press the prosecution! His bail money of G. $100 was returned.

In the trial of Shaw in the British Court it was brought out that Shaw had struck the French detective with his fist before the police officer shot him, but no testimony connecting Ledoux with the affair in any way was brought out.

Shaw and Lowry must still stand trial on charges of having secured a sum of money from a Chinese in connection with an alleged deal in opium, but Ledoux is not connected with those charges in any way.

LEGISLATURE IN PHILIPPINES TO CLOSE SESSION

Vote Of Thanks Is Given To Sponsors Of Independence Bills In U. S.

(Exclusive China Press)

Manila, Feb. 9.—The House of the Philippine Legislature has passed a resolution thanking Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin Senator William H. King of Utah and Congressman Rankin for their introduction of bills in the United States Senate and House calling upon the United States to grant independence to the Philippines.

The legislature today began its last day's session with a veritable flood of bills still before it, only a few of which, however, are expected to pass. Among the measures passed by the house was a concurrent resolution creating a joint legislative committee to study ways and means of financing an independent Philippines. The Senate has not yet acted on this bill.

Governor-General Wood has not yet acted on the annual appropriation bill passed by the legislature, but it is stated that he will veto that part of the bill which curtails appropriations for the governor-general's office, including the operating expenses of the governor's yacht, Apo.

U. S. CRUISER DISPATCHED TO HONDURAS

Goes In Response To Appeal From American Residents

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Feb. 8.—The U. S. cruiser Rochester has proceeded to Honduras in response to an appeal from American residents there.

Note.—A revolutionary movement is developing in Honduras as a result of the expiration of the term of office of President Gutierrez. Senor Carias has proclaimed himself President and, although no hostilities are yet reported, the situation is threatening.

LLOYD GEORGE INTERVIEW IS NOW SEEN AS CLOSED BOOK

French Gratified By Attitude Of MacDonald

QUIET RESTORED

Friendly Sentiments Voiced Toward Labor

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 8.—With extraordinary unanimity the newspapers refer to the excellent impression created by the British Government's attitude in regard to the Lloyd George "interview." Even the Echo de Paris joins in the chorus.

Satisfaction is expressed at Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's haste to justify his good faith toward France which M. Poincare greatly appreciated. The most friendly sentiments are voiced as regards the Labor Cabinet.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—Mr. Lloyd George has returned to the Foreign Office the proofs of the French Yellow Book which caused the controversy.

It is stated on good authority that M. Poincare has intimated that as far as he is concerned the incident may be regarded as closed.

JUDGE PURDY WILL HAVE CLEAN COURT CALENDAR HERE

Judge Lobingier Has Decided All Cases Submitted, No More Court

In anticipation of the end of his term of office Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China by working overtime during the past few months has decided all cases that have been submitted to him, it was learned yesterday, and when he turns over his office to his successor, Judge Milton D. Purdy, it will be with a 'clean sheet'. Judge Purdy, upon assumption of his duties, will have only such cases as are filed or come up for hearing during the time from now until he arrives in Shanghai.

The court calendar when Judge Lobingier returned to Shanghai from the United States was crowded with an accumulation of over a year's cases, but since his return Judge Lobingier has been handing down several decisions a week in addition to hearing an exceptionally large number of cases and at the present time has caught up with the work of the court. It is understood that no further sessions of the court will be held between now and February 15, when Judge Lobingier's appointment ends, which means that he has heard his last case in the American Court.

Judge Lobingier, it is interesting to note, is the first judge appointed to this court to serve his full term of ten years, Judge Willoffey served only 2 years, and Judge Thair served only 4 years. No decision rendered by Judge Lobingier has ever been reversed by the Appeals court.

TO THE SENATE

No further information concerning the appointment of Judge Purdy was received from Washington yesterday. The appointment, after going to the Senate, will be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which will report it back to the Senate. Only in exceptional cases has the Committee on Judiciary refused to report favorably on judicial appointments, and the Senate voted to confirm the nominations so that it is almost a certainty, it is said, that Judge Purdy's nomination will be confirmed.

The Senate has already confirmed appointments of two judges in Hawaii and in view of the fact that the appointment of Shanghai's new judge was made just a few days before the present term expires gives reason to believe that the Senate will act on the appointment immediately. It is expected that Judge Purdy will

(Continued on Page 2)

Discovered Radium 25 Years Ago

Mme. Marie Curie

Mme. Marie Curie, with her late husband, Professor Pierre Curie, whose scientific colleague she was, in a modest laboratory in the Rue l'Homond, in Paris, discovered radium just 25 years ago. The anniversary was celebrated at the Sorbonne University in Paris by President Millerand, scientists and members of the diplomatic corps.

Pilot Ship Did Splendid Work In Saving S. S. Persia

Because of the large amount of water in her engine and boiler rooms as a result of going on the rocks at Amherst Island the Lloyd-Triestino liner Persia has been beached in the False Channel and efforts are now being made to pump her out so that the tugs who now have her in convoy will be able to bring her up the river today or tomorrow, according to late information last night.

The Persia was pulled off after going ashore but the damage done was so great that she would not float, and it was again necessary to beach her and pump out the water before she could be brought here for repairs in dry-dock. The sailing of the vessel has been indefinitely postponed.

The fact that the Persia was saved at all was, in a large measure, due to the effective rescue work done by the old wooden pilot boat at Woosung and the pilots aboard her. The pilot boat picked up the "S.O.S." from the Persia at 7:50 a.m. on last Wednesday and ten minutes later was on the way to the distressed ship's assistance. At that time the Persia was about one mile from Amherst Island and in a dense fog.

TERRIBLE FOG

The fog that hung over the sea was so dense that there was visibility for only about 200 feet and during a portion of the pilot's boat's attempt to render assistance the Persia could not be seen. At 9:50 the pilot ship heard a detonator, headed for it, and at 10:10 picked up the Persia.

Pilots J. Budgen and G. F. James went aboard to obtain particulars and learned that the Italian liner was badly damaged and sinking fast. The engine room was full of water, the fires out and engines useless, and the water was gaining fast in holds 3 and 4. The pilot boat decided to try to tow the Italian liner and at 10:40 picked up the tow line. After five minutes, however, the tow line broke, owing to the ship sheering and 25 minutes passed before another tow line could be picked up. The pilot ship began towing the sinking ship toward the banks north of Tungsha and towed until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tow line again broke and because of the adverse tide Pilot Budgen decided to anchor, with the pilot boat standing by.

The water continued to gain and at 5 o'clock, when the tide set in in a suitable direction, the ship was grounded. At 7:30 the Persia hove anchor and drifted into shoal water, the pilot boat still standing by. At 11:45 they shoaled water at 28 feet and the Persia was anchored for the night. The next morning the pilot boat received a wireless that all was safe and returned to its station, while the Persia remained anchored in the dense fog awaiting clear weather.

Yesterday the Persia was beached in the False Channel and is now being pumped out by the tugs St. Dominic and St. Samson, who will tow her into port as soon as the vessel is able to make headway.

The Persia, 4,000 tons gross, was bound from Japan for Italy with a cargo of seeds and oil.

The s.s. Edmore, U.S. Shipping Board vessel operated by the Admiral-Oriental Line, which struck a reef at Barren, off Quelpart Island, during the same storm, is making urgent repairs at Beaufort Anchorage, according to word received yesterday. It is expected that the Edmore will put into Nagasaki for repairs although it may come to Shanghai.

ROYAL HEIR IS CONVALESCENT AFTER INJURY

No Complications Feared In Prince Of Wales' Condition

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 9.—The Prince of Wales passed a good night and is progressing well.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—The Prince of Wales's collar-bone was broken by a simple fracture, which has been surgically attended to by a London specialist. His Royal Highness is in bed at York House and is as comfortable as circumstances permit.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—Sir Stanley Hewett, Surgeon Apothecary to the Prince of Wales, issued a bulletin this afternoon stating that there were no complications and that His Royal Highness was progressing favorably.

Chinese Executed With Lethal Gas; First In America

(Reuter's Service)

Carson City, Nevada, Feb. 8.—The first execution by lethal gas in American history was carried out today in the case of Gee Jon, a Chinese convicted of murder.

ITALY GAINS TRADE WITH RUSS UNDER NEW TREATY

Pact With Moscow Is Of Double Character

TO SUPPLY GRAIN

Czarist Property In Italy Will Be Turned Over

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—It is reported that negotiations are proceeding for a commercial treaty between Russia and Holland.

(Italian Wireless through Reuter)

Rome, Feb. 3.—The Italo-Russian settlement is of a double character, having important commercial and diplomatic clauses, which means Italy's recognition of the Soviet Government.

Immediately after ratification, which will probably be by decree, it is expected that the Soviet Government will nominate M. Jordansky as Ambassador to the Quirinal and Italy will probably make Marchese Paterno Ambassador to Moscow. M. Jordansky, who has been in Rome since the death of M. Worowsky, has been the moving force on the Russian side of the negotiations.

The commercial part of the settlement will last for three years with special transit rates for Italian goods on Russian railways. Russia promises to supply hard grain for Southern Italian factories, while Italy allows the Soviet Government to take over property formerly owned by the Czarist Government, including the former Russian Embassy.

The agreement also provides for the trade with the Black Sea Ports being reserved for Italian ships. It also includes a clause stating that both countries will shortly revive the exchange of consular officers on pre-war conditions.

Regarding the restoration of the property of Italians in Russia, the Soviet Government, are agreeable to restoration to the owners on condition that the owners agree to share their profits with the Soviet Government. The World, however, learns that this aspect of the settlement has yet to be examined in detail. Italy's de jure recognition of the Soviet Government is embodied in the first clause of the agreement, which is followed by the Soviet's promise to abstain from political propaganda in Italy.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—It is understood that the Russian reply to the British Note according recognition to the Soviet Government will be handed to the Foreign Office today and that it closely follows the lines of the recent resolution of the Second Congress of the Soviets, expressing satisfaction at Britain's recognition and declaring that co-operation between the peoples of Britain and Russia remained one of the first cares of the Soviet, which would make every effort to settle all disputed questions and misunderstandings and develop and consolidate economic relations.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—The Russian Note to Britain is couched in diplomatic language. It expresses readiness to replace treaties which have been denounced or which have lost their juridical force in consequence of events during or after the war.

The Soviet Government will therefore send plenipotentiaries to London, whose tasks will also include settlement of mutual outstanding claims and obligations as well as determination of means to restore Russia's credit in Britain.

The Soviet emphasises that mutual confidence and non-interference in internal affairs remain the indispensable conditions for the development of friendly relations between Britain and Russia.

The Note intimates the appointment of M. Rakovsky as Charge d'Affaires pending the appointment of an Ambassador.

EAST RUSSIA HARD HIT BY PLAGUE REPORT

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 9.—A serious outbreak of Bubonic plague in East Russia is reported. The whole Government of Astrachan has been proclaimed as affected. Drastic combative measures are proceeding. Ninety anti-plague detachments are working in Kirghiz province and six in Kalmuck Province.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN PEKING MEETS

Sir Francis Aglen Appointed Chairman; Major Kroner Is Secretary

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 6.—The committee of the Anglo-American Association met at the residence of Sir Francis Aglen on January 22 and elected a chairman and Secretary for the year 1923. Sir Francis Aglen being appointed chairman and Major Hayes Kroner hon. secretary and treasurer. The committee and office bearers are, therefore as follows:

British: Sir Francis Aglen, chairman; Mr. H. H. Fox, Mr. C. W. Frodsham, Mr. D. A. Johnston, Mr. S. F. Mayers, Mr. G. C. Pearson.

American: Major Hayes Kroner, Hon. Sec. and Treas; Dr. R. Coltman, Mr. Julean Arnold, Mr. R. E. McFalls, Dr. T. W. Sloan, Dr. S. S Hopkins.

The committee has selected Friday, February 29, as the first regular tiffin day and some prominent local guests will be entertained. Announcement will follow in due time, and early effort will be made to secure a large and enthusiastic attendance.

The hon. secretary has been instructed to start a canvass for new members, and offers the privilege of the association to all British and American residents of Peking. The secretary's address is: Major Hayes A. Kroner, 3 Kung Yuan Hai Chia Tso, Tsung Fu Hutung, Peking.

Barony Is Given Conservative M.P. In Honors List

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—Mr. Stanley Baldwin's resignation honors list comprises one peerage, five Privy Councillorships, nine baronetcies and sixteen knighthoods.

Sir John Butcher receives a barony. The K. B. E. is conferred upon Mr. Gershom Stewart for Colonial and Imperial services.

Note.—Sir John George Butcher, K. C., is Conservative Member for the City of York. He first entered the House of Commons in 1892 and remained a Member until 1906. Since 1910 he has again been the representative of York.

Mr. Gershom Stewart has been Member for Wirral since 1910. He was engaged in business in Hongkong from 1882 to 1906, during which time he was a Member of the Legislative Council and held other offices.

Poincare Leaves Chamber In Heat Of Arms Debate

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Feb. 8.—In the Chamber of Deputies today during a stormy discussion on an amendment on armaments moved by M. Klotz, M. Poincare left the Chamber as a protest. He returned later and was greeted with cheers.

Mexican Revolters Re-take Vera Cruz

(Reuter's American Service)

Vera Cruz, Feb. 9.—The revolutionary forces reoccupied Orizaba, Anordaba and Vera Cruz on February 7. Martial law has been proclaimed there. Some looting has occurred.

Swiss Approve Opium Convention

(Reuter's Service)

Berne, Feb. 8.—The Federal Council today approved a bill and a statement regarding approbation of the International Opium Convention.

Chinese Steamer Ashore In South

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, Feb. 9.—The Chinese steamer, Hwah Wu, ran ashore at Nine Pins near Waglan during a fog this morning. A salvage steamer has proceeded to her assistance.

"MEET GUILE WITH GUILE"
In "THE CHINA JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS"
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Tipped Gen. Wood's Son on Way to Fortune.

Alfred T. Moore, of New York City, has been revealed as the man who gave daily cable tips to Lieutenant Osborne Cutler Wood, son and military aide to Governor-General Leonard Wood, of the Philippines. By acting on these tips and plunging heavily in Wall Street Lieutenant Wood has "cleaned up nearly $1,000,000. He paid Moore $1,000 a month for the tipping service.

GERMAN LOAN IMPERILED BY FLAG INCIDENT

Public Indignation In U. S. Over Lack Of Respect For Wilson

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Feb. 8.—The indignation aroused throughout the country by the neglect of the German Embassy to half-mast its flag in honor of ex-President Wilson is reflected in a statement in the New York Tribune that some financial circles are of opinion that the incident may seriously affect the prospects of any German loan in America.

New York Girl To Wed Danish Prince

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Feb. 9.—Dr. James Green has announced the engagement of his daughter, Eleanor, to Prince Viggo of Denmark, a nephew of Queen Alexandra. Prince Viggo is at present at Ottawa where on Monday he will attend the marriage of his brother, Prince Eric, to Miss Lois Booth.

NAMED FOR OFFICE

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Feb. 6.—The following appointments are announced: Mr. Hsu Hung-pao to be officer in charge of the Metropolitan Area. Mr. Hsu Shih-yi to succeed Mr. Kao Chi-tung as Director of the Peking Municipality.

EMPRESS DOCKS WITHOUT INCIDENT ON POOTUNG SIDE

Is Largest Vessel Ever To Come Up The River

The Empress of Russia, the largest ship that has ever docked at Shanghai, was brought safely up the river yesterday afternoon and anchored at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf on the Pootung side, where passengers, mail and cargo were discharged.

The big vessel was brought up river without mishap and with seemingly little more effort than many smaller vessels who dock here every day. In the past, because of the size of the Empress liners, which are a little larger than the President ships, they have always anchored at Woosung, discharging their passengers and cargo in tenders running up the river.

By docking at Pootung the Empress' passengers are able to avoid the long ride down and up the river from Woosung and the cargo is handled much quicker. Regular tender services were run to [illegible] from the Customs' jetty and the tender taking outgoing passengers will leave there this afternoon.

Among passengers who arrived from Hongkong on the big ship were Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie, Capt. J. Crommelin, Capt. W. A. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. P. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. P. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. P. Peebles, Mr. P. J. Everoft, Mr. A. B. Thompson, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davies.

Brisbane Pays Tribute To Dr. L. E. Holt, Dead

Arthur Brisbane, the famous editorial writer for the Hearst papers in the United States, paid the following tribute to Dr. L. E. Holt, the American scientist who died recently in Peking, in his "Today" column, which appeared in all the Hearst newspapers on January 16:

"Dr. L. E. Holt is dead in Peking. Many children that would have been dead without him, are alive, thanks to his intelligent care. And many mothers have been taught by him how to take care of their children. His death is a loss to the intelligent practice of medicine. Fortunately able men survive him, such as Dr. Kerley, in New York; Dr. Abt, in Chicago. In every city are men of scientific knowledge and devotion to duty, protecting the children. Hence the falling death rate."

WHY ARE NUMBERS
57-59
Avenue Edward Seventh
So popular?
IT'S—
NEW MAXIM'S CAFE

Marshal Foch Dons New War Helmet.

Above is shown the new war helmet of Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies at the close of the world war. It is of silver and copper, surmounted by the famous Gaulic cock, with its martial air.

Trades Unions In Britain Plead For 48-Hour Week Plan

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—A deputation from the Trades Union Congress waited on the Minister of Labor today and urged immediate steps to give legislative effect to the Washington Convention with regard to the 48-hour week.

The deputation quoted statements in support of their contention that ratification of the Washington Convention in foreign countries had been largely held up by Britain's attitude and that there had therefore been a tendency to lengthen hours of labor.

Daughter Born To Princess Yolanda

Rome, Jan. 27.—Princess Yolanda, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, gave birth to a daughter today.

MORTON HOSPITAL
Special Attention to Surgical Diagnosis. Radium for Cancer, and Modern Treatment for Diabetes.
1065 PINE STREET, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

The China Press Want Ads
Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

ANOTHER FOREIGN VICTIM CLAIMED BY SMALLPOX

Mr. John Kavanagh, Of B.C.C., Dies After Brief Illness

Smallpox claimed another victim in the foreign community here early yesterday morning, when Mr. John M. Kavanagh, young accountant of the British Cigarette Company, died at the Isolation Hospital after an illness of but a few days.

Mr. Kavanagh, who was only 26 years old, was taken ill the first of the week and was removed to the General Hospital on Tuesday. On Friday he was taken to the Isolation Hospital, and died in the early morning hours of yesterday.

Mr. Kavanagh had been a resident of Shanghai only since last November, coming here from Manila. He was a native of Australia and is survived by his mother, a brother and a sister in Sydney. He went to Manila three years ago and was for a time connected with the firm of Smith, Bell and Co., Ltd. Later he went into business for himself, and came to Shanghai last November, joining the B.A.T.

Funeral services will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Judge Purdy Will Have Clean Court Calendar Here

(Continued from Page 1)

leave Washington, where he has been for the past year, as soon as he is confirmed.

WAS HERE

Judge Purdy spent a week in Shanghai last year, arriving in February, on his way back to the United States after over six months in the Philippines where he went as a representative of the Department of Justice in settling alien war claims. He was accompanied by Mrs. Purdy and his daughter, Miss Florence Purdy, who visited in Shanghai over a month. While here Miss Purdy was extremely popular and became acquainted with a number of Shanghai people on several dinner and dancing parties.

After visiting here Mrs. and Miss Purdy went to Peking for a month, returning to Washington, their present home, via Korea and Japan.

Japanese Loan To Be £50,000,000

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—It is expected that the impending Japanese loan will be between £50,000,000 and £60,000,000, of which rather less than half will be offered in London. A special sinking fund will be attached to the Loan.

A.O.B.C.
NO "RED TAPE"
You can open an account with this bank in as brief a time as it takes to make a purchase in one of our larger stores.
The same rule applies to all other transactions. Every unnecessary formality has been eliminated in order that our service may be as simple and yet as efficient as possible.
This service is at your command, and your patronage will be welcomed in any of our departments.
The
American-Oriental Banking Corporation
"The Bank of Personal Service"
15 Nanking Road
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HIRE CARS
OPEN or CLOSED
$1.00 For 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour
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19 JINKEE ROAD

"These three things you must do"
—ELIZABETH ARDEN
Cleanse the skin deeply and thoroughly with Venetian Cleansing Cream.
Tone and Firm it with Ardena Skin Tonic; keeps the skin fine and clear.
Nourish the skin with Orange Skin Food, deep tissue builder for ageing and lined faces. Venetian Velva Cream is also a nourishing cream made especially for a dull face. It will not fatten the tissues, but it provides the necessary foods to keep the skin smooth and healthy.
You should have "Beauty for the Busy Woman," a booklet which is on the dressing tables of many thousands of attractive women throughout the world.
ELIZABETH ARDEN
New York: 673 Fifth Avenue London: 25 Old Bond Street Paris: 2 Rue de la Paix
Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., The Shanghai Pharmacy Ltd., 16 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Lowering the Cost of The Luxury of Music
Many a phonograph, which otherwise would be yielding infinite pleasure, is silenced because of the prohibitive cost of getting new records.
The Hughes and Thompson Processed Records, at half the price of new, make the heretofore difficult, easy and pleasant.
DANCE SELECTIONS
The following selections give an indication of range and price.

Karavan / When You are Alone	Victor	90 cts.
Roses of Twilight / Behind Your Silken Veil	Victor	90 cts.
That Red Headed Gal / Sweet One	Brunswick	85 cts.

VOCAL SELECTIONS

"The Palms"	Clement	$1.80
To Spring (Gounod)	Farrar	$1.30
When You are Away	Garrison	$1.30

Hughes & Thompson
50 Nanking Road (Corner Honan Road)

FIRE INSURANCE LIFE
WOULD YOU SIGN A BLANK CHECK?
The man who fails to carry adequate insurance has signed a blank check that will be charged to his bank account on the occasion of the first fire or accident. But we will endorse it for you.
Call
Bruce S. Jenkins
THE PERSONAL SERVICE MAN AT THE A.A.U.
CENTRAL 1044 15 NANKING ROAD
MARINE PASSENGER BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR

NEWLY RECEIVED RUBBER SPONGES OF BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE
PRICE $0.80, $1.10, $2.00
Special Sale on best French Creme "Reine des Cremes de Lesquerdien, Paris"
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$2.50
CALIFORNIA PHARMACY
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Hats of Character and Reputation

Every man who wears a Lincoln Bennett has the satisfaction of knowing not only that his hat is correct in style, shape, line and colour, but also that he could not have bought better in value, material, workmanship and wear.
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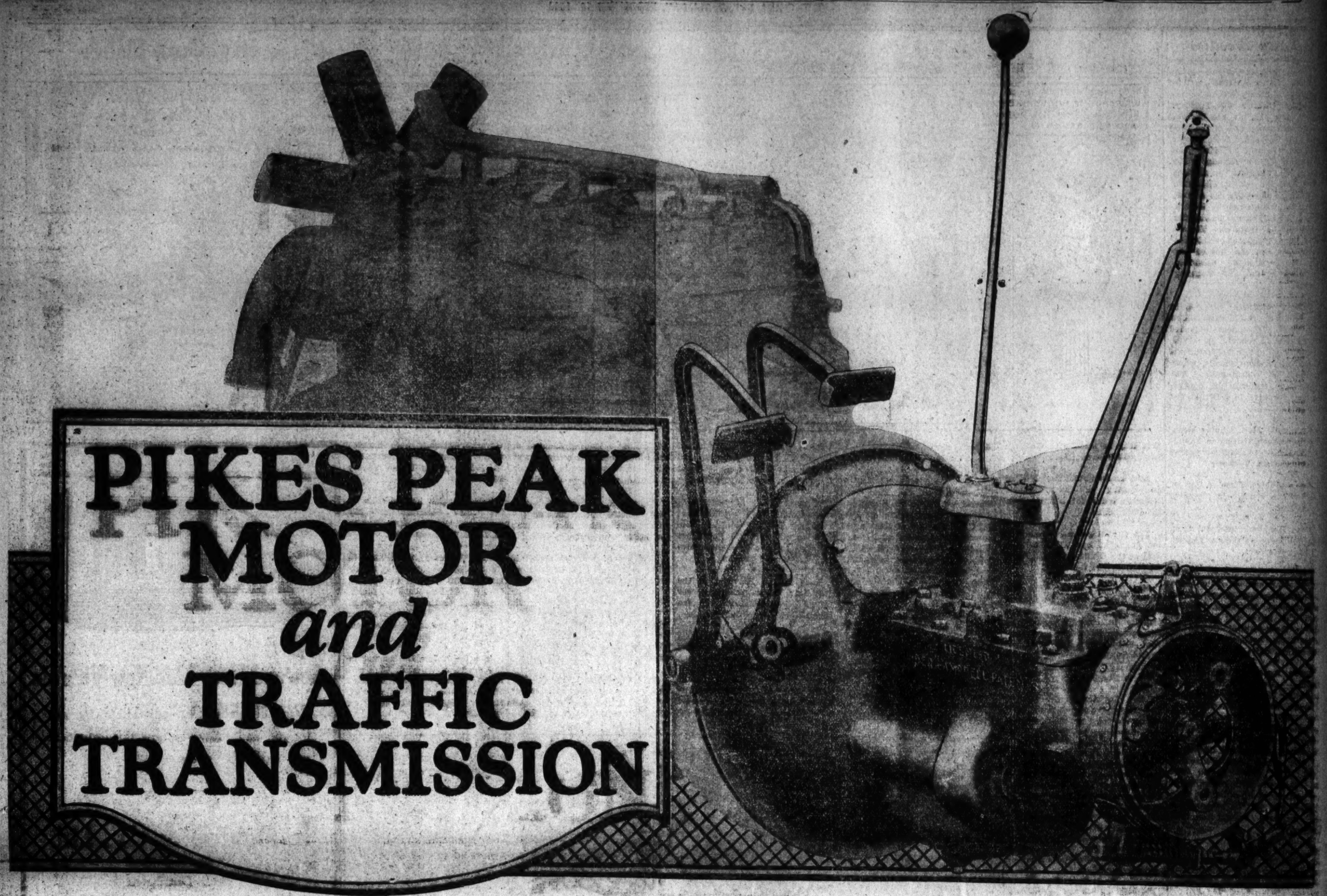

PIKES PEAK MOTOR *and* TRAFFIC TRANSMISSION

Why the new Chandler Six amazes all who drive it

IT IS literally true that everyone who drives the 1924 Chandler steps from behind the wheel with exclamations of amazement and delight. And little wonder!

Embodying a totally new principle—that of having its gears always in mesh—the Traffic Transmission forever ends all gear shifting difficulties.

It enables the least experienced driver to change speeds instantly, positively, and silently under all conditions. There is nothing new to learn. The standard gear lever is used exactly as before.

Hitherto only the most dexterous drivers dared essay a change from high gear back to second when travelling at a normal gait. With the Traffic Transmission, the veriest tyro can make *any change* in traffic or on steep grades—and do it without tugging, without delay, without noise, and *without fail!*

With the famous Pikes Peak Motor improved so that its operation is noiseless and flawlessly smooth, the Chandler's mastery over all driving conditions is supreme.

No car costing less than $3000 (Gold) displays such thrilling acceleration powers in traffic or such spectacular high gear capacity. No car, *regardless of cost*, is as easy and safe to drive.

Drive it yourself—and see!

SPORT MODELS
TOURING CARS
IN STOCK

(The Traffic Transmission is built complete in the Chandler plant under Campbell patents)

CHINA MOTORSSHOW ROOM 125, BUBBLING WELL ROAD

CHANDLER

News Brevities

The concert to be given under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Community Church on Tuesday, February 19, at the Carlton promises to be one of the best of the season. Well known musicians will furnish the program. The cantata "The Lady of Shalott," a sextette for women's voices, with Mrs. R. M. Vanderburg as soloist, and two concertos by Messrs. Paci and Foa are among the outstanding features. Tickets are for sale by members of the Auxiliary and can also be had at the Chinese American Publishing Co., 25 Nanking Road.

• • •

Official statistics gathered by the Ministry of Education show that 6,615,772 students attended government school in 1923. These do not include students attending mission schools, whose number is considerable. The number of students in government school in 1922 was 4,987,647.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Mann who have been visiting in Shanghai, returned to Hankow yesterday on the s.s. Tuckwo.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cox of Ichang are visiting in Shanghai for a week.

• • •

The Hankow interport team returned home on the s.s. Tuckwo sailing yesterday.

• • •

Captain Dewitt Blamer of the navy, senior member of the board of inspection and survey of the Pacific coast, has been detached from the board and ordered to relieve Rear-admiral George R. Malvell as commandant of the sixteenth district at Cavite.

• • •

Three Russians, Sergius Platnikoff, Alexis Malliseff and Alexander Kosminsky, were fined $3 each, with the alternative of two days' imprisonment, by Assessor Martin and Magistrate Yui of the Mixed Court yesterday for being drunk and disorderly on the street last Wednesday night. The third named was also charged with returning to the Settlement after having been expelled and will be brought before Assessor Ivanoff on that charge.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Owen S. Little and family of Dairen were passengers on the Fushimi Maru yesterday for leave in England.

• • •

Mr. R. S. Swann, Secretary of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, is at the General Hospital, where he is undergoing a minor operation. He will be absent from his office about a week.

• • •

Mr. C. P. Rakusen writes to point out that several words were omitted from our report of the judgment in the Empire Optical Co. case on February 5. The paragraph in question should have read:—

• • •

"It is enough to say that the relations between defendant and Thompson are now very badly strained whatever they may have been at first: and Thompson on his own showing was a party to what he calls a deliberate swindle. This must lead me to disregard his evidence throughout, and I am left to the evidence of the plaintiff and the defendant and the written document."

• • •

Mr. Rakusen also points out that the claim was for $4,000 damages, not $2,300 Judgment for $1,180 was given the Chinese against Mr. Rakusen.

• • •

Mr. C. R. Greenberg of Getz Brothers of the Orient, Ltd. left yesterday for an extensive trip through the North.

• • •

Mr. Bruno Schwartz of the Independent News, the American daily published in Hankow, is in Shanghai on a business trip. He is at the Astor House.

• • •

Reservations for the Washington Birthday Ball to be given by the American Company, S.V.C., on February 22 at the Ritz may be made with Capt. V. Olsen, 30 Fearon Road.

• • •

Mrs. Ira Spunt and two children are sailing on the President Jefferson today for a holiday in the Philippines.

• • •

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the Grand stand on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock.

• • •

Mr. P. H. McKay the well known Kobe race fan, who never misses a race meeting here if possible to attend, managed to see yesterday's events at Kiangwan despite the fact that the President Jefferson was delayed in arriving. Mr. McKay is en route to Hongkong.

• • •

Lord Lathom, Lady Howard and Lady Seymour, who have been visiting in North China, are passengers for Hongkong today on the President Jefferson.

• • •

The Committee of the Cercle Sportif Francais announces that at the request of several members it has been decided to allow any kind of fancy dress costume for the masked ball, "Tout l'Islam," which will be held at the Club on next Saturday, February 16. Prizes, however, will only be awarded to those wearing Oriental costumes, as originally specified.

• • •

Among passengers sailing on the Empress of Russia for Vancouver today are Mr. H.E. Arnhold, Mrs. H. D. Hume, Mr. E. Jackson Casse, Mr. R. C. Andrew, Mr. W. B. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Nielsen.

• • •

Mr. C. D. Glauque, formerly the head of the Tsingtao American Academy, and wife are sailing on the Empress of Russia today, returning to the United States.

• • •

Miss Aimee Sanborn of New York City and Mr. Maurice Kahn of Manila were married at Manila on January 26. The bride arrived from the United States on the President Lincoln. They are spending their honeymoon at Hongkong.

• • •

General Ho Feng-lin, the local Defence Commissioner, returned to Shanghai on Friday night after spending the New Year holidays in Hangchow.

• • •

The case of the Chinese constable who accidentally shot and killed a shopkeeper in Chapei has been amicably settled out of court. The family of the deceased receives the sum of $720 as compensation under the settlement.

• • •

According to the Shun Pao, General Wu Pei-fu has disapproved the suggestion made by General Chi-Shih-yuan of Nanking to convene a meeting of military leaders to settle national affairs. President Tsao Kun's proposal to have both Wu and Chi meet in Peking to dispel certain misunderstandings has also been turned down by Wu.

• • •

A Hankow telegram states that the sum of $62,600 was raised at a dinner held at the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce to construct a memorial hospital in honor of the late Father P. A. Mellotto, who died on September 3 as the result of wounds inflicted by Hupeh bandits. A wealthy Chinese merchant named Liu donated 3,000 fongs of land for the site of the hospital. Each fong measures 100 square feet.

• • •

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will celebrate his 60th birthday next month. Both President Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu are planning to have some distinctive honor conferred on him.

• • •

Miss Agatha Harrison of the Y.W.C.A. is a passenger for England, via America, on the Empress of Russia sailing today.

• • •

Mr. G. Thompson of Nanyang College and family are passengers on the Empress of Russia sailing today for Vancouver.

• • •

Dr. William H. Boynton, discoverer of a hog cholera serum and rinderpest vaccine, and for 14 years a leading scientist in the Philippines, has resigned and will become a research professor at the University of California.

• • •

Captain H. L. Heath has just been elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce for 1924.

• • •

Evidence of the fact that Old Bill's Adventures In America by Captain Bruce Bairnsfather, which are appearing in THE CHINA PRESS, are as popular in North China as they are elsewhere, is furnished by the fact that the North China Star of Tientsin is now reprinting the articles from THE CHINA PRESS.

• • •

Brigadier-General Frank McCoy, aide of Governor-General Wood of the Philippines, and Miss Francis Judson, niece of the Governor-General, were married at the Cathedral of St. Marys and St. Johns in Manila on January 26.

• • •

The Shanghai headquarters of the China Seamen's Union has been removed from Broadway to 15 North Szechuen Road.

• • •

The Japanese authorities in Manchuria are establishing an air mail service between Changchun, Dairen, Yinkow and Antung, according to the Chinese press. Four planes have arrived in Dairen and the service is expected to begin in March.

• • •

The Gardening Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on Monday at the home of Mrs. Atkinson, 1 Route Ghisi. Mrs. Marples will talk on "Bulbs."

MUTT & JEFF -:- The Best Jeff Can Hope For Is A Foggy Morning -:- By Bud Fisher

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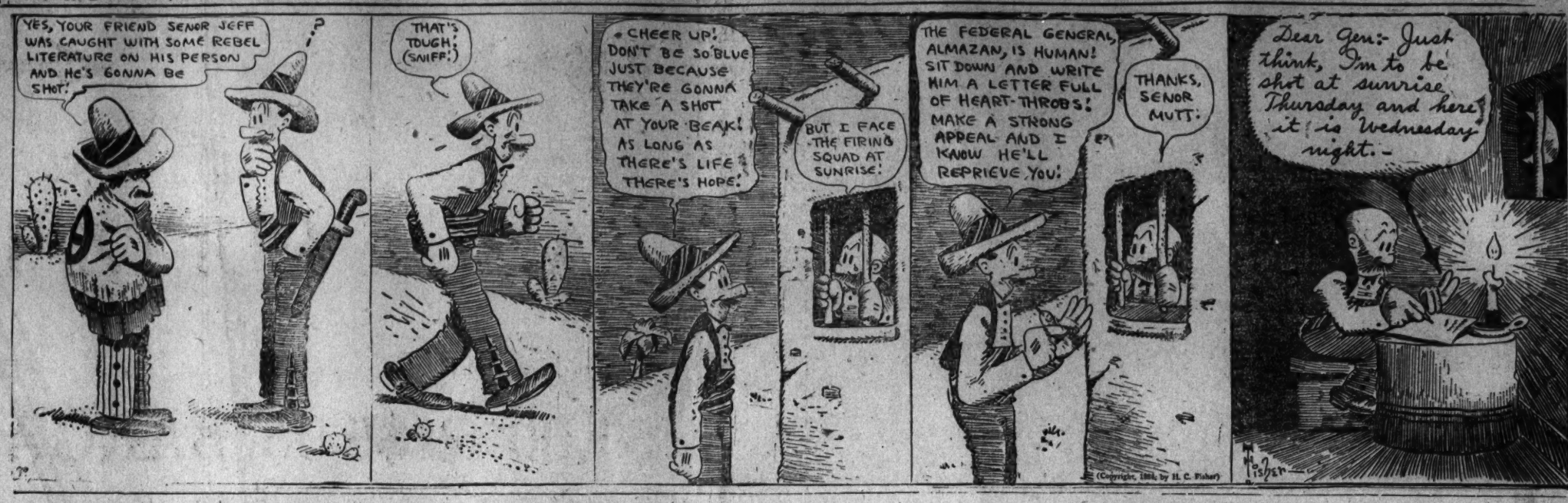
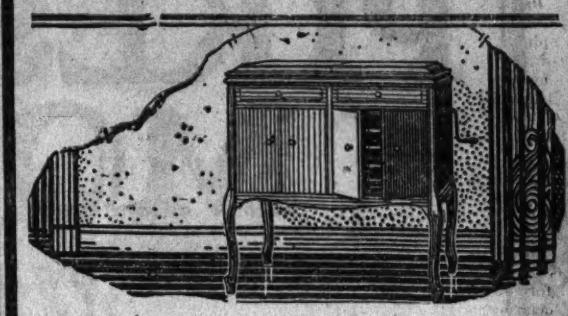

YES, YOUR FRIEND SENOR JEFF WAS CAUGHT WITH SOME REBEL LITERATURE ON HIS PERSON AND HE'S GONNA BE SHOT!
THAT'S TOUGH! (SNIFF!)
CHEER UP! DON'T BE SO BLUE JUST BECAUSE THEY'RE GONNA TAKE A SHOT AT YOUR BEAK! AS LONG AS THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE!
BUT I FACE THE FIRING SQUAD AT SUNRISE!
THE FEDERAL GENERAL, ALMAZAN, IS HUMAN! SIT DOWN AND WRITE HIM A LETTER FULL OF HEART-THROBS! MAKE A STRONG APPEAL AND I KNOW HE'LL REPRIEVE YOU!
THANKS, SENOR MUTT.
Dear Gen:- Just think, I'm to be shot at sunrise Thursday and here it is Wednesday night.-
(Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher)



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A cardiac tonic of reliable and quick action in ANGUINOUS HEART TROUBLES, DILATATION OF THE HEART, DISTURBANCES OF COMPENSATION, etc., etc.

In bottles for application by mouth. In ampoules of 1 c.cm. for subcutaneous, intravenous or intramuscular injections.

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EAGLE SPECIAL
For Two Weeks
PARKE, DAVIS' PREPARATIONS
EXTRA SPECIALS

Malt Extract, plain	Per lb.	$1.35
Milk of Magnesia	,, bot.	.75
American Oil	,, lb.	1.75
Analgesic Balm, large tube		1.10
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The China Press Want Ads OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

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Surest thing you know—
They Satisfy
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Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

MEDICAL SOCIETY BEGINS SESSIONS WITH ADDRESSES

The National Medical Association of China, which is holding its Fifth Biennial Conference in the Gymnasium of the Southeastern University, opened its first session last Friday at 9:30 a.m. with an address given by Dr. E. S. Tyau, the President of the Association.

Dr. Tyau commenced his presidential address with an expression of gratitude and appreciation first to the authorities of the Southeastern University for the hospitality extended to the National Medical Association, and then to the members of the Association for the honor bestowed on him as President—an honor of the highest distinction that carries with it a deep sense of responsibility of which, he said he was fully aware. The President then gave a brief survey and analysis of the present activities of the Association. He pointed out in a comprehensive manner the wonderful progress made by the Terminology Committee in its work of standardising Chinese medical terms. The fact that the association's publication, the National Medical Journal has attained its largest circulation this year, is according to the President's opinion, an unquestionable proof that the Association is growing and progressing, while its participation in the work of the Joint Council on Health Education, indicates that its field of work and service must of necessity be a comprehensive one. The President then called the attention of the delegates to the regulation of the sale of narcotics in Shanghai, which, he said, had resulted from the unrelenting activities and efforts of the National Medical Association. In conclusion, Dr. Tyau made a forcible appeal for unity, service, sacrifice, and self-devotion. The motto he gave to his fellow-members was, "In unity we stand, in co-operation we achieve."

Following the presidential address, the following papers were read: "Kala-azar in Manchuria," by Dr. C. C. Wong; "Some interesting cases—report," by Dr. J. King; "A discussion on Insulin," by Dr. W. C. Loh; "Patent medicine—a menace to the public," by Dr. W. W. Peter; "An analysis of G. U. cases in St. Luke's Hospital," by Dr. I. M. Hsu; "Experiences in the treatment of gonorrhea," by Dr. K. D. Howe; "Studies on tissue Immunity," by Dr. S. Nukada.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, the delegates made an excursion in the afternoon to "The Musuem for Chinese Relics," "The Public Garden," and "The Nanking Scientific Society." After returning from the excursion, they attended an illustrated lecture on the interpretation of X-ray plates given by Dr. L. S. Woo.

At 7:30 p.m. the delegates were guests at a banquet given by the Southeastern University. At the close of the banquet, speeches were delivered by Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. E. S. Tyau, Dr. W. L. New, Dr. C. V. Yui and Dr. W. W. Peter.

Miss Hinmdan To Give Recital At American School

Miss Cecile Hindman, instructor in music at the Shanghai American School, and well known in America for her concert work, will give a piano recital at the school in the main dining hall, on Saturday, February 16, at 5:30. Miss Hindman will be assisted by Mrs. Lucile T. Graham, who will sing. All friends of the American School are invited to attend.

Donkeyman On Ship Is Jailed For Disobedience

Joseph Lopes, a donkeyman on the s.s. Kurdistan, was sentenced to 7 days in jail and to forfeit six days wages by Magistrate King in the British Police Court yesterday when he was found guilty of having refused to obey orders at sea. The Chief Engineer and the Master of the ship both testified that Lopes had refused to carry out orders, and Lopes contended that he has signed on as a donkeyman, not as a fireman, and gave that as his excuse.

Hongkong Shares

(Continued from Page 1)

issue at $7.50 per share with a dollar paid.

Again, in the case of the China Provident, Loan and Mortgage Company, in spite of reports of negotiations for the sale of the company's sites at West Point at a highly remunerative figure, the company has increased its capital from $2,000,000 to $6,000,000 Prior to the increase of capital the authorised capital was $2,000,000 consisting of 200,000 shares of the nominal value of ten dollars each of which 170,000 shares were issued. Of the balance of 30,000 shares the company has now made a bonus issue to shareholders at par and also issued 400,000 additional shares on which a first call of $2.50 per share will have to be paid, the balance to be called at three months' intervals.

SEEK FURTHER FUNDS

The Chairman at the extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in the middle of last month explained thus: "Our present financial position is weak as we have an overdraft from our bankers amounting to a million and a half which cost us seven percent per annum and which must be reduced to a more reasonable figure. We are, therefore, in want of further funds. At the present moment, our godowns (new and old) are all full, and there is no doubt in our mind that we can do still larger business at West Point if we can conclude our negotiations with the Government and get the facilities for loading and discharging steamers that we urgently require to make our organisation complete."

While this may appear alright a good illustration of the agency of wild rumors in causing a boom on the Hongkong Stock Exchange is furnished in certain questions asked at the extraordinary meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company of the chairman. It is best to give them from the report of the meeting in question:

"Mr. W. J. Carroll: Mr. Chairman, have there been any definite offers for the purchase of the company's property at Kennedy Town?

"The Chairman: No, nothing definite.

"Mr. Carroll: I asked because there have been rumors going round that the Goverament is going to buy the property.

"The Chairman: We have had a great many people looking at the place, Mr. Carroll, but we have had no definite offers."

Probably, there may be some in Hongkong who might retort that these vague rumors referred to by Mr. Carroll were not entirely responsible for the sensational rises in all the industrial shares, but a careful review serves to show that it was so in many of the stocks that shot like a rocket in the past month. In the case of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company the proposal to capitalise the reserve fund, to distribute three bonus shares for every two old shares and to issue one new share at par for every three old shares and bonus shares explains the recent sensational rise in the shares of this industrial company.

BALLET DE RUSSE SAILS FOR MANILA SEASON TODAY

Completing a successful 18 months' run in Shanghai, the longest successful run of any show on record here, the Ballet de Russe, favorite entertainers at the Del Monte and the Hotel Parisien, are sailing for Manila today on the President Jefferson.

The ballet, headed by M. Domoratzky and Madame Domoratzky, prima ballerina, has been one of the most popular shows that has ever appeared in Shanghai. During its engagement at the Del Monte it brought out a good crowd every night despite the prolonged length of the engagement, and at the Parisien during the past month has packed the place nightly.

The ballet will have a month's engagement at the leading theater in Manila and if Mr. Hamilton, manager of the troupe, finds conditions favorable, he has an offer of six months' engagements in the Islands. It is not expected, however, that the ballet will be absent from Shanghai that long as they already have offers to resume in Shanghai, including a return engagement at the Parisien.

Hamilton and Mills, whose singing has also been a pleasurable part of the program at the Del Monte and the Parisien, are accompanying the ballet. Adya Ray and Marusha Roberto, two of the prettiest and most graceful dancers appearing in Shanghai, will be headliners in solo dances with the troupe.

Bank Accuses Former Employe Of Embezzling

A Chinese named Au Chohtseng, described as former manager of the Thong We Bank, appeared in the Mixed Court before Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Li yesterday charged with misappropriating and embezzling $7,000 and securities valued at $14,000 from the institution. The case was remanded for hearing on February 23.

Bulgarian Princess Is Married To Duke

Coburg, Jan. 27.—Princess Nadeja of Bulgaria, sister of King Boris and daughter of former King Ferdinand, today was married to Duke Albert Eugene of Wurtemburg, at Mergentheim.

New Naval Bill Is Planned By Dutch

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—The Government's memorandum relative to the naval estimates for 1924 shows that in spite of rejection of its former measure the Government intends to introduce a new naval bill. It is not expected, however, that this will be dealt with by the current session as restoration of State finances has preference. In the meantime the Government has submitted proposals to construct two flotilla vessels two destroyers and one submarine mine-layer for the East Indies, and six reconnoitring aeroplanes for service in Holland. The expenditure involved is 16,000,000 guilders.

Prospectus Out On Australian Loan

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Feb. 8.—The prospectus has been issued of the Federal Government's £25,000,000 loan with interest at 6%, issued at par. The lists will close on March 18.

NOTICE

THE NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Consequent upon the death of the late Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, President of this Company, who died on the 28th day of October, 1923, (being the 19th day of the 9th moon), any person holding contracts or other documents purporting to bear the signature of the deceased as President and on behalf of the Company, is requested to produce such contracts and other documents at the Head Office of the Company, 20 Seward Road, Shanghai, within three months from the date of this notice, for verification and countersignature by the Vice-President AND NOTICE is also given that any such contracts and other documents which are not so produced, verified and countersigned are liable to repudiation by the Company in the event of any subsequent dispute.

By Order of the Board of Directors of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, Limited,

HSU CHIU YUEN,
KUM PEK SAN,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, 15th January, 1924.

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"Nestle & Lanoil Wave"

Permanent and Safe
M. PAUL, Specialist
THE BEAUTY PARLOUR
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Known and appreciated by discriminating musicians throughout the East, owes its reputation to the beauty of tone, the responsiveness of movement and the charm of appearance which distinguish it.

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Ayrton's IODISED THROAT TABLETS

THE ONLY SURE AND SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT. DOCTORS RECOMMEND THEM.

Each tablet, as it slowly dissolves in the mouth, releases a definite quantity of IODINE to soothe, heal, and sterilize the inflamed area.

Each genuine carton bears his Trade-Mark

Each genuine tablet is embossed with the letter "A"

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Send this coupon, together with 8 cents in stamps, to Gilbert Hooper & Co., 9A, Kiangse Rd., Shanghai, and a specimen tube of 6 tablets will be mailed Post Free.

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LADIES' VESTS

Ladies' Combinations
Velveteen
Napkins $4.00 doz.

BLANKETS SINGLE BED SIZE
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Coloured Handkerchiefs
Tweed Caps
SILK TIES

WOOL AND COTTON GLOVES
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Fancy Waistcoats

SOFT LINEN COLLARS 6 for $3.00
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UP-RIVER FIVE DROPS GAME TO SQUIRES TEAM

Basketball Fans Given Treat In Fast Played Match At Chinese Y

BY K. S. CHANG

Basketball fans were given a real treat at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. gymnasium last night when the select team from up river was swept to an unexpected defeat in the hands of the Squires Bingham quintet. The up-river basketballers were figured by many of the followers of the game as easy victors, following their triumph over the All-Whites, champions of the Chinese League, last Friday night. They even looked so at the half time recess, when the score stood at 18-15 in their favor. But the second half turned the table, and the Squires Bingham team emerged victorious with a 38-26 score.

The game was without question the fastest one seen on the local floor this season. A little roughness which is inevitable in this kind of a game was shown here and there, and Harry Kingman, the referee, had a busy time with his whistle. Aside from that, the game was nothing short of classic. The two goals netted by C. D. Glauque from in front of his opponents' basket were marvels. Jim Graham's shooting at every angle on the floor was excellent. The passes on both sides were swift and accurate, and each did its best in the game.

Charles Squires, better known as Dud, shone brilliantly though he did not score as heavily as he usually does, his passes were fast and sure, and he was an extremely important figure in the line-up. Hick Shipley was equally good, having five goals to his credit.

Hines was a little off his usual form in passing and shooting during the greater part of the play, but toward the end of the struggle, he contributed three goals at short intervals, thus enabling his team to come up to a big lead in the score. Roy Squires, the mainstay of the team, played as running guard and covered the floor in sensational style. His unceasing feeding to the forwards helped greatly in his team's victory. Mitchell was the other guard, and knew his job. Sticking to Graham like a brother, he only allowed the star up-river forward one lonesome goal.

For the losing team, Nash of Soochow University was the outstanding player. Wasting only two or three shots, he scored five times. Glauque, the old timer, who played at center, devoted much of his time in assisting the defence and did not exhibit his old time talent at shooting. Graham played hard all the time, but was too well guarded by Mitchell and so could do very little to pile up the score. Fowler and Palmer of Boone University of Wuchang, played as guards, and they did satisfactory work at their positions, providing some splendid interference to the opposing forwards.

The game had scarcely started when Nash of Soochow put through an easy one, which was followed by another from the same player. Dud wasted two foul shots and Roy narrowly missed twice. One goal from foul by Dud, and one from floor by Hines who also scored one from foul, tied up the score at four all. During the middle part of the first half, the up-river players seemed to have a slight edge over the Squires, and after fifteen minutes of play, they led the score by 16 to 9. But toward the interval, the Squires tried hard to make up, in which they succeeded, to some extent, as they were only three points behind the visiting team at the close of the first period.

Four successive goals after the recess soon put the Squires into the lead of a 23-18 count, and the visitors then woke up a bit which resulted in a goal by Fowler. Their defense again loosened. Shipley and Hines took the chances, and scored several continuous goals. When Glauque put in his third one, the last whistle was then blown.

By virtue of this win, the Squires Bingham team can rightly claim that they are the champions of all China in basketball. Although they have not met the All-Whites who are the champions of the Chinese League, the result of the Up-River-All-Whites game last Friday tells the tale.

The Up-River visitors are booked to play the Rowing Club team Monday evening at the latter's gymnasium. They are also considering a game with the St. John's five at the Chinese "Y" on Tuesday evening.

Tax-Exempt Ban Is Rejected By House

(Reuter's American Service)

Washington, Feb. 9.—The House of Representatives yesterday rejected a resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to prohibit the issue of tax-exempt securities.

WILL DETERMINE GERMANY'S ABILITY TO PAY.

Owen D. Young, Charles G. Dawes & Mortimer Schiff (L to R)

Brigadier-General Charles G. Dawes, Chicago banker and first director of the United States Budget, will be chairman of the American experts who will join the Allied experts in determining Germany's ability to pay reparations. Owen D. Young, of New York City, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., will be a second member, and Mortimer Schiff, New York financier, is likely to be the third.

"A" Co. British Shoot Hindered By Bad Weather

"A" Company, British, held their Monthly Cup Competitions for January and February on Friday morning, under adverse weather conditions.

The light was dull and steady, but the intense cold, combined with a very gusty wind, militated against accurate shooting. There was an excellent attendance of "C" Class men, but the other two classes were poorly represented. The following are the results in each class:

JANUARY CUP

"A" Class	Practices			Total	H/cap.	Nett	
	9	12	15				
L/Cpl. W. B. Hughes	15	17	15	47	Nett	47.	(a)
Cpl. R. W. Burton	15	18	16	49	11.25%	43.49	(b)
L/Cpl. J. Moffat	20	17	10	47	Nett	47.	

"B" Class—No competition.

"C" Class

Pte. L. Steventon	15	14	13	42	Nett	42.	(c)
Pte. R. G. Seaborn	20	13	9	42	Nett	42.	
Pte. H. V. Rawlinson	15	12	13	40	Nett	40.	

(a) 1st leg on Cup—future handicap 4.25 percent.
(b) Spoon for highest score.
(c) 1st leg on Cup and spoon for highest score—future handicap 4.25 percent.

Runners up in both "A" and "C" Classes counted out in accordance with Musketry Rules.

FEBRUARY CUP

"A" Class	Practices		Total	H/cap.	Nett	
	13	14				
Cpl. R. W. Burton	31	14.	45	11.25%	39.94	(a)
L/Cpl. J. Moffat	29	8	37	Nett	37.00	
L/Cpl. W. B. Hughes	20	14	34	4.25%	32.56	

"B" Class—No competition

"C" Class

Pte. L. Steventon	23	14	37	4.25%	35.43	(b)
Pte. R. G. Seaborn	20	14	34	Nett	34.00	
Pte. H. V. Rawlinson	17	15	32	Nett	32.00	

(a) 2nd leg on Second Cup and spoon for highest score. Future Handicap 12.75%.
(b) 2nd leg. Cup won outright—spoon for highest score. Transferred to "B" Class.

Local Fire Brigade Called Across River

Three calls, one of them to the Pootung side of the river, occupied the attention of the Settlement Fire Brigade yesterday.

The call across the river was turned in shortly before 11 a.m., when a large wooden carpenter's shed and workshop opposite Nanking Road jetty took light. A section from Central station went across on the Customs float and surrounded the blaze, which destroyed the shed but was kept from damaging other property in the shipyard adjoining. The firemen worked about three hours on the job.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening Hongkew Division was called to a garage at 1296 North Szechuen Road, where gasoline had become ignited from an oil lamp while the tank of a car was being filled. Employes however had extinguished the fire before the firemen arrived. There was little damage.

A few minutes after 9 p.m. Sinza Division was called out to tackle a difficult and threatening outbreak in the congested block lying between Chengtu and Taku Roads. The fire was in a large shed in a contractor's yard, with a cotton mill on one side and houses on the others. The fire was difficult to get at and gave the firefighters a hard battle, but was successfully surrounded and the damage was confined to the place of origin.

Strike Of German Seamen Is Halted

(Reuter's Service)

London, Feb. 8.—The strike of German seamen in British ports is off. Negotiations have been agreed on.

Biologist Perfects Pneumonia Cure

Rome, Jan. 26.—Another move to slow up the mortality rate of the world was announced here today by Professor Marchiava, Italian physician.

His announcement tells the world of the discovery of a new cure for pneumonia, perfected by Dr. Leander Tomarkin, young Swiss biologist in the Royal laboratories after considerable research work.

Tomarkin calls his anti-pneumonia formula the "anti-microbum." It is claimed that the complex chemical compound will reduce the mortality of pneumonia from 35 percent to two percent.

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AT
SILBERMAN'S
52 Styles for Day and Dress Wear to be had in ½, ½ and ¾ Sizes
All Sizes and Styles one Price $5.00 per dozen
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Opposite Astor House.

The China Press want ads
Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

FOREIGNERS GIVEN JAIL SENTENCES FOR SHOPLIFTING

Man And Woman Get Four Months For Silk Thefts

Sentence of four months' imprisonment, to be followed by expulsion from the Settlement, was imposed by Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Li of the Mixed Court yesterday upon E. F. Gavriiko, Russian woman, and Ian Novaikinsky, an unregistered Pole, convicted on three charges of shoplifting.

The two, together with two others not arrested, were charged originally with stealing a quantity of silk from a Honan Road shop on January 28. Following their arrest two further charges of thefts of silk valued at $285 from a shop at 8 Ningpo Road were preferred.

A.W.C. Program

The following French music will be given at the American Woman's Club at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

1. Trio, B. Godard, Souvenir de la Campagne, Tristess, Berceuse, Serenade, Misses Jansen and Mrs. M. P. Walker.
2. Songs, Soupir, H. Duparc, Les Roses d'Ispahan, Faure, Villanelle, Berlioz, Madame Theureau de la Barthe.
3. Piano Solos, Arabesque, Debussy, Jardins sous la pluie, Debussy, Elfe, Isidor Philipp, Scherzo-Valse, E. Chabrier, (No. 10 from Picturesque Pieces), Mme Chirokogoroff.
4. Songs, Les Larmes (Werther), Massenet, Air de Salome (Herodiade), Massenet, Mme Theureau de la Barthe.
5. Trio, Seguedille, F. Thome, Misses Jansen and Mrs. M. P. Walker.

All club members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

Dominion Status Denied India But Inquiry Is Planned

(Reuter's Service)

Delhi, Feb. 9.—Replying to a crowded assembly on a motion in favor of full self-governing Dominion status for India and provincial autonomy, Sir Malcolm Hailey said that immediate granting of full responsibility was impossible but the Government would undertake an official inquiry with a view to removing the difficulties revealed in the working of the Government of India Act.

The debate was adjourned.

PARIS-LONDON RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Feb. 8.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1 94.02 francs.

The Unequal Lords Among The Stars

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

"What are the names or other designations, of the first magnitude stars?" asks a New England correspondent. He also wishes to know how many first magnitude stars there are.

There is an exact classification of the stars by magnitude known as the "Harvard Photometry," in which tenths and even hundredths of a magnitude are counted. According to this there is no star of strictly the first magnitude. The basis is arbitary, and is reached by taking the average brightness of the twenty apparently brightest stars in the heavens, which have been set aside as members of the first magnitude, but they cover a wide range of brightness. They are, with their names and magnitudes reckoned to the nearest tenth, and beginning with the brightest:

Sirius, mag.—1.6; Canopus, mag.—0.9; Alpha Centauri, mag. 0.1; Vega, mag 0.1; Capella, mag. 0.2; Arcturus, mag. 0.2; Rigel, mag. 0.3; Procyon, mag. 0.5; Achernar, mag. 0.6; Beta Centauri, mag. 0.9; Betelgeuse, mag. 0.9; Altair mag. 0.9; Alpha Crucis, mag. 1.1; Aldebaran, mag. 1.1; Pollux, mag. 1.2; Spica, mag. 1.2; Antares, mag. 1.2; Fomalhaut, mag. 1.3; Deneb, mag. 1.3; Regulus, mag. 1.3.

By this list it will be seen that no star has mag. 1, precisely. But some explanation must be given of the minus (—) signs and the zero (0) figures employed in designating some of the magnitudes. The ratio of brightness of a star of any given magnitude to that of a star of the next magnitude above is the arbitrary number 2.512, or a little more than two and a half. This number is the fifth root of 100 and its logarithm is 0.4. In calculating star magnitudes logarithms are usually employed. Five magnitudes cover an increase of 100 times in brightness.

The 0 magnitude is, then, 2.512 times brighter than magnitude 1, and in like manner, magnitude—1 is 2.512 times brighter than 0 magnitude. It will be seen that there is no star of exactly 0 magnitude and none of exactly —1 magnitude. It is an "infelicity," as Professor Young has remarked, that the numercial magnitudes decrease instead of increasing with the brightness. Thus, a star of magnitude 2 is fainter than one of magnitude 1, and a star of magnitude 1.1 is also fainter than one of magnitude 1, while one of magnitude 1.2 is fainter than one of magnitude 1.1. So, going progressively above magnitude 1, we have, in order of increase of brightness, magnitudes 0.9, 0.8, 0.7, 0.6, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1, 0, —0.9, —0.8, —0.7, etc., up to—1. Only a single star is brighter than —1, viz., Sirius, whose magnitude is—1.6, the brightest known, except the sun, which, when placed in the stellar scale, has magnitude —26.7

To compare the sun's brightness with that of Sirius we may proceed as follows: Every increase of five magnitudes corresponds to an increase of one hundred times in brightness. There is a difference of twenty-five magnitudes between Sirius and the sun (26.7—1.7 equals 25).

Then the difference in brightness between Sirius and the sun is represented by five times five magnitudes, or by one hundred raised to the fifth power. The fifth power of 100 is 100,000,000,000 which shows that the brightness of the sun is ten thousand million times that of Sirius, with the earth placed where it is.

But is the sun actually so much greater in light-emitting power than Sirius? By no means. We can tell what the real brightness of Sirius compared with the sun at equal distance would be as follows: The distance of Sirius is about 560,000 times that of the sun, and the intensity of light decreases inversely as the square of the distance. Hence if we square 560,000, getting 313,600,000,000, and multiply that by the fraction 1-10,000,000,000, we obtain for quotient 31.36, which represents the number of times that Sirius actually outshines the sun, or would if we saw it from the same distance that we see the sun. This shows the immense influence of distance over apparent magnitude.

Dry Law Fails To Boost Candy Sales

Washington, Feb. 8.—National prohibition has not helped the candy business, W. R. Belcher, of the National Confectioners' Association, Chicago, today told the House Ways and Means Committee. He said:

"It was said, before prohibition went into effect, that when men could not stop on their way home to get a drink they would rush into a confectionery and get a pound of candy or a plat of ice cream. They have not done it."

Belcher asked repeal of the taxes on candy.

Are your children full of LIFE?

If not, they need SCOTT'S Emulsion which will make them plump, rosy and strong and will enable them to resist coughs, colds and epidemic diseases.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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Smoke Better Cigarettes

"There's something about them you'll like"

Smoke better cigarettes!
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Twenty Cigarettes to the Package

The New Overland RED BIRD

America's First Low-Priced English Type Car

The new Overland Red Bird—a noteworthy contribution of motor car beauty, smartness and reliability at a price that is amazingly low.

Marked sturdiness is manifest in a longer wheelbase, a larger and more powerful engine, a roomier body. A rich coat of Mandalay maroon, the khaki top and gleaming nickel trimmings give the car an air of exclusiveness and proud bearing.

Here is a motor car that you will own with pride and drive with economy.

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The thief is ever looking for houses without YALE locks. An ordinary lock is easy to him. A skeleton key perhaps, or a sharp turn of a steel pick, and he's in.

YALE

The Yale Cylinder night latch No. 44 is a combination night-latch and deadlock, offering all the convenience of the spring lock together with the perfect security of the deadlock. We carry a full range of Yale locks for every purpose.

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OLD BILL'S
Adventures in America
by Bruce Bairnsfather.

The Cowboys

IN England we are all crazy about cowboys and the wild west. The films have done it. Our nation has been raised on celluloid cowboys for years. Old Bill and I shall never rest until we find where they grow. I love the man who wears a hearth rug on each leg and a leather stove pipe on each forearm who rounds up the saloon and stops the half-breed in the Mexican hat, from cheating the pretty girl. There is only one cowboy story. It goes something like this:

Characters

Bill Marston—known as "Honest Bill," a cowboy. He is in love with
Nancy Sterling—who is known as the "Rose of Jefferson's Gulch"
Pedro—a half-breed, also in love with Nancy (he's lynched in the eighth reel)
Andrew Morgan—the sheriff
Bob Bunk—known as "Bunkum," a half-brain, who drives the mail about 500 miles a week.
Juanita—a bad girl, with Spanish manners.

The Story

The main occupation at Jefferson's Gulch is playing dominoes. They would all like a drink, but "Honest Bill" has rounded up the Camp and closed the saloon.

Nancy loves him for this, but nobody else does.

Pedro, drunk from dominoes, staggers out from the log cabin into the moonlight and meets Juanita.

They agree that the only way Pedro can win Nancy, and Juanita win "Honest Bill," is for someone or another to wreck the coach and rob the mail.

"Honest Bill" overhears the plot, but instead of acting at once, he so arranges matters that he is bound to be accused of robbing the mail, and brought before the sheriff, who reluctantly has to order him to be lynched. He does this for two reasons—one is to keep the sheriff guessing for several reels, and the other to give the entire camp a chance of practising riding. For two reels they all chase the coach to try and catch up the mail before Pedro gets at it, then for two reels more they all chase "Honest Bill" thinking he's the culprit, when he has really got hold of the mail and saved it, but won't say so. Bill no doubt finds it dull at Jefferson's Gulch, but for Nancy's sake, he's no business to go on like this. He nearly gets lynched by the sheriff, with Pedro pulling the rope, when he unfolds the story, thus enabling him to change places with Pedro.

Juanita is told to pack her dominoes and leave the camp.

"Honest Bill" seizes Nancy and holds her like a python.

"Close up" with sun setting behind them, sheriff with folding pocket hymn book.

If we find we are wrong when we meet the real cowboys, in the real West, I will take back all I've said, and write this story again.

SHERRIF
Wal! I guess I dont kind o' know whether to rob the mail, or play dominoes
Old Bill is most anxious to know where these people really live, for he feels it's just his job

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THOROUGHLY experienced young lady—American—desires position as typist and office manager. Experienced in all kinds of general office work, Import and Export. Experience specially. Apply to Box 812, THE CHINA PRESS.
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EXPERIENCED lady steno-typist (British) undertakes any kind of correspondence work at very moderate rates. Reply to E. C., 36 Quinsan Road
65370 F 10

EDUCATED Russian lady, aged 30, seeks position as secretary-companion. Stenography, typewriting, English, Russian and slight knowledge of French. Served four years as nurse in Russian War hospitals. Certificates. Willing to take charge of invalid. No objection to travelling. Apply to Box 816, THE CHINA PRESS.
65358 F 10

MEDICAL student, young Polish lady, seeks position, massage, injections. Apply to Box 821, THE CHINA PRESS.
65371 F 10

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

SHIPPING MAN, working as agent of ocean steamship company in outport, desires position in a Shanghai shipping office. Is willing to accept any position. Apply to Box 811, THE CHINA PRESS.
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STRAY DOG Found, Airedale. Owner apply by description 119 Avenue Road, Tel. West 2426.
65361 F 13

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PEOPLE'S ACADEMY. Evening courses of College grade in Business, Science and Arts, by highly qualified teachers. Open to all nationalities. Term begins February 18. Write for Prospectus to Registrar, Post-office Box 900, Shanghai.
65101

ARE you willing to invest $200, payable in twelve monthly installments, to learn a profession during your evenings which will bring you $6000 net profit yearly? If so enroll immediately. Studies made easy by our method of teaching. For particulars. Apply to Box 786, THE CHINA PRESS.
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APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, Modern Apartments, new building, ready for occupation February-March. Three rooms, bath, kitchen, servants' quarters, central heat, hot and cold water, flush closets. Modern finish throughout. Location: Route de Grouchy, corner Route Doumer. Open for inspection. Apply E. Suenson & Co. Ltd., Eastern Times Building, 30 Foochow Road.
65377 F 17

TO LET, well furnished flat with private kitchen, bath and servants' quarters. 40 Route Robert. Frelupt.
65363 F 13

FURNISHED or unfurnished flat of two, three or four rooms, two bathrooms, hot and cold water, kitchen, servants' quarters. Rental moderate. Immediate occupation. Apply 25 Carter Road, corner Bubbling Well. Telephone West 996.
65337 F 10

COMPLETELY and newly furnished housekeeping apartment in a new modern apartment building. Phone West 3813, after 1 p.m.
65319 F 13

FLAT to be let, 4 Ezra Road, 3rd floor, occupation 1st March. Apply to Box 794, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 248

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE with very moderate rent to be taken over with or without furnitures, owner leaving for home, inspection invited, at 291 Avenue Joffre.
65379 F 13

HOUSE of six large, three small furnished rooms, two bathrooms, servants' quarters etc. Furniture and fixtures will sell for Mex. $1,500. N. Honan Road. Apply to Box 822, THE CHINA PRESS.
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TO LET from February 18th. Near French Park. One four roomed house bathroom with modern sanitation servants' quarters, kitchen and small garden. Rent Tls. 40. One year lease. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box No. 818, THE CHINA PRESS.
65360 F 16

HOUSE TO LET, convenient for two families. Lease and fixtures at sacrifice. Furniture optional, large garage. Rent reasonable, 14 Baikal Road. Wayside.
65339 F 13

FURNISHED residence 549 Avenue Foch to let for seven months from May 1st. Rent Tls. 210 per month, three bedrooms and bathrooms, three sitting rooms, garage, etc. For particulars apply to the Engineer, Shanghai Gas Company.
T. F. 237

TO BE LET, in best part of Bubbling Well Road, one fully and beautifully furnished detached residence, with small garden, containing three reception rooms, three bedrooms and two bathrooms, with garage and excellent stabling for two horses, beginning 1st June for seven months. Apply to Box 808, THE CHINA PRESS.
65330 F 14

TO LET, unfurnished five room house, two bathrooms, kitchen, pantry, servants quarters. Gas, telephone, modern plumbing, garden. Tls. 80 including water. Garage if wanted. Screening and fixtures to be taken for $150. Apply to Box 810, THE CHINA PRESS.
65333 F 14

TO LET. Residence on Avenue Joffre, eight rooms, garden, garage, two bath rooms, modern sanitation throughout. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 65.
T. F. 242

TO LET, in French Settlement near Avenue Joffre, 4 detached houses with small garden, seven rooms, two bathrooms with modern sanitation, cellar, garage. For particulars apply to Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine, 7 Avenue Edouard VII.
65256 F 10

SMALL and large houses with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat.
T. F. 238.

TO LET, from April 1st, furnished or unfurnished, seven roomed foreign residence. Modern sanitation and conveniences, with garage and garden, on Kiangwan Road. Apply to Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Tel. Central 65.
No. 32

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A large four storied cafe situated in most convenient location, with good fixtures and furniture and containing nice ball room, dining room, bar room, for sale. Valuable silver wares included. Cafe has exclusively furnished rooms with modern bath rooms attached, lighting, steam heat and running hot and cold water. For particulars apply to Box 814, THE CHINA PRESS.
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ROOMS WANTED

BACHELOR, American, desires furnished room and bath, breakfast only, in Central district near American Club. Occupancy about February 25th. Address P. O. Box 2M.
65334 F 10

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TO LET, 4300 square feet ground floor store space with show windows. Excellent location on Nanking Road. Rental Tls. 900. For further particulars apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road.
No. 27

TO LET, single offices or two room, suite in best location on Nanking Road. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road. Telephone Central 65.
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LARGE ground floor office to be let on lease, about 2,000 square feet, corner two important thoroughfares in central district, suitable for offices or shops Moderate rental. Apply to Box 781, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

OFFICES. Three nice ground floor offices, central district, steam heated, single office or suite of two or three rooms. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Telephone Central 65.
No. 30

TO LET splendid office space centrally located in business district, ground floor suites of two to ten rooms, best facilities. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 65.
No. 29

TO LET, one big office room @ Tls. 50 per month, tax included 1st floor of 51B Kiangse Road. Apply to the city Bank of Shanghai, Ltd.
T. F. 234

ROOMS, living or office. Furnished or otherwise. Central district Apply to Box 1139, THE CHINA PRESS.
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OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7 Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. [illegible]

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WILL SOMEONE recommend child's amah. Mandarin speaking preferred. Apply to Box 814, THE CHINA PRESS.
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ARE you willing to invest $200, payable in twelve monthly installments, to learn a profession during your evenings which will bring you $6000 net profit yearly? If so enroll immediately. Studies made easy by our method of teaching. Write to Box 785, THE CHINA PRESS. For particulars
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HOUSES FOR SALE

56 Route Ghisi, newly constructed residence, three living and five bedrooms, modern in every way. Large lawn, hot house garage, area nearly four mow. Price Tls. 36,000. Apply to The China Realty Company, Limited, 24a, Kiangse Road.
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34 Seymour Road, situated in the best and most convenient part of the residential district, a substantially built house, three living rooms, six bedrooms and four bathrooms. A real bargain at Tls. 30,000. For further particulars apply to The China Realty Company, Limited, 24a, Kiangse Road
T. F. 228

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

CENTRAL to let comfortable attic room, with board. Reasonable terms, 163 Szechuen Road.
65357 F 16

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let one room with verandah, well furnished, board optional. 4 Astor Terrace opposite Astor House.
65382 F 10

TO LET, comfortably furnished double and single rooms. Good food and service. 163 Bubbling Well Road, (near race course). Tel. West 805.
65374 F 15

TO LET, two rooms with private bath, with meals or without. Central district, 2 Astor terrace. Telephone North 138.
65380 F 10

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
1 and 3 Quinsan Gardens
BOARD—RESIDENCE.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET, with full board, large and small rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA
61 Carter Road
BOARD-RESIDENCE
Phone West 883

TO LET, one big well furnished room, with board and all comforts. Western district. Tiffins and dinners can be served. Apply to Box 819, THE CHINA PRESS. Telephone West 4124.
65365

A family, consisting of two, with a new nice house, in central district, have a lovely room, (or two rooms), suitable for a couple, with or without board. Apply to Box 824, THE CHINA PRESS.
65388 F 12

MRS. J. LEPETIT, 47 Bubbling Well Road, renumbered No. 11 Park Road, close to Race Course and New Carlton, large and small well furnished rooms, bathrooms attached. Excellent food. Meals served to outsiders. Phone W. 1215
64830

ROOMS and flats in Frenchtown near Seymour Road. Exquisitely furnished at cheap rental. Bathrooms attached. Box 807 THE CHINA PRESS.
65827

SINGLE room. Detached bath (geyser), real home cooking. Unequaled food, coal free. Gentleman only. Vacant February fifteenth. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens.
65343

TO LET, near French Park, one nice single room and one attic, both with modern bath. French supervision and cooking, 127 Route Vallon.
65353 F 12

ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, bath attached. $140 per couple and 70 single. Excellent cuisine and service. Apply 34 Haskell Road.
65279 F 16

A101, Avenue Road, near Gordon Road. New private boarding house, well furnished double and single rooms, with private bathroom, excellent food and service. Phone W. 3056.
65513

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA, for House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133.
T. F.

CHEAP SALE: Fast motor boat, 25 by 7 under guaranteed condition. Tls. 800. Apply to Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS.
65384 F 10

THOROUGHBRED Airedale puppy male, 8 months old. House trained. Splendid watch. A perfect specimen, with kennel club points. Beautifully marked. Fine shaggy coat as pretty as paint. Accept Tls. 160, or nearest offer. Apply to Box 820, THE CHINA PRESS.
65369 F 12

FOR SALE. Brehms Tierleben, newest edition 1921, 13 volumes can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 817, THE CHINA PRESS.
65359 F 13

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop, 130 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 76

INCUBATOR. Hot water copper fittings, holds 60 eggs. Perfect hatcher, can be seen working; bargain $40. Apply to Box 36, THE CHINA PRESS.
65348 F 10

TREES for sale. Fast growing American stock trees of one year, two years and three years growth at $1, $2.50 and $5.00 respectively. Delivery to be taken at No. 15 Nanking Road. Apply Asia Realty Co., 15 Nanking Road, Central 65.
No. 28

BARGAINS are to be obtained in samples each day from $1 upwards at Sample Sales Department of The British Manufacturers Agency Ltd., 21, Jinkee Road, ground floor.
T. F. 21

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED large room in North Szechuen Road district for office. Bethelt, 778 Route de Zikawei.
65386 F 10

PROFESSIONAL

MME. Helen Voronoff, Manicurist. Hours: 10 a.m. to 12 and 2 to 7 p.m. 25 Avenue Edward VII, Room 106, Ben Building. Tel. C. 6794.
65395 M 11

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City of Opportunity

Look over THE CHINA PRESS WANT AD PAGE before you sell, before you trade or before you rent. Want ads give you a broader view—they increase your range of vision.

Walking along the streets, you see an occasional sign. Through the want ad pages you can see at a glance practically all the worth-while propositions in all parts of the city.

Just as the aviator looks down and takes in the entire city within his view, so does The China Press want ad page enable you to look over "The City of Opportunity" with its hundreds of business propositions.

You can survey the employment situation and know instantly where the best jobs are to be had. You can survey the automobile situation and know at once where you can get the kind of a used car you want at the very price you wish to pay. You can find the best places to live—rooms, flats or houses. You can find the best bargains in real estate, the best bargains in used articles of all kinds. You can find the best investments, the best business chances, in fact, the best of everything.

The want ad pages are also indispensable to those who need professional services or wish to give them.

Want ad readers are best informed. They know what property is for sale, what situations are open, what used furniture is being sold for and what places are for rent.

LOOK BEFORE YOU BUY—READ CHINA PRESS WANT ADS

MUSIC HALL ATTRACTIONS FOR CARLTON

Varied Entertainment Will Be Offered Nightly In Ballroom

Arrangements for the nightly production in the near future of a grand music hall entertainment, comprising many specialty numbers and ballets and with complete changes of program at frequent intervals, were announced yesterday by the Carlton, Ltd. The programs, according to present plans, will start each night at 9.30 o'clock in the Carlton ballroom and continue, with intermissions for dancing, until the closing hour.

Among the stars already engaged for the production are Mlle. Zenia Makiezowa, prima ballerina of the Russian Imperial Theater, Mr. D. Bines, and an ensemble of fifteen, who will appear nightly in several ballet numbers.

The program of entertainment, however, will by no means be confined to the ballet numbers, as arrangements are also being made for a number of individual entertainers who will appear in songs, both classical and modern, and specialties of one sort or another. A plenitude of music is assured in comic jazz band selections, which will be interspersed between the various ballet numbers, vocal offerings, and other specialties. The Carlton management promises eight changes of scenic decorations during each performance, and elaborate costuming and lighting effects are now being planned.

Present plans call for an entire change of program every five days.

Because of the elaborate nature of their plans, the Carlton management is at present unable to announce the definite opening date of the entertainment. While the initial programs are now in rehearsal, it is their desire to offer a finished performance from the start, and announcement will be made later as to the exact opening date.

No admission fee will be charged diners, who will be given preference in their selection of tables in the ballroom.

WARDROBE TRUNKS

Steamer and Cabin Trunks made of 3-ply wood etc., and covered with fibre, leather and sheet-steel and guaranteed indestructible; also genuine leather trunks, suit cases, handbags, hat boxes, &c. of quality are sold.

AT LOWEST PRICES

By the China Trunk Emporium, corner of Nanking and Thibet Roads (not the new small shop; ours is the 4-roomed one). We have also some slightly shop-worn trunks and suit cases which are to be cleared below cost prices.
64356

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN M.D.

Removed to 34 Nanking Road
Tel. C. 7092
SPECIALIST in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-1 and 4-7 or by appointment.

No. 71

No other Medicated Throat Pastille has such a hold upon the public. At the first sign of soreness or irritation relieve your throat with a "No: 71." Keep a box in the house. Your Chemist stocks "Allenburys" No: 71.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Employment Bureau
NEPTUNE
Male or Female Servants for any occupation guaranteed
131 Ave. Joffre Tel. C. 1130

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, Bubbling Well District pedigree sable and white collie bitch, answering to name of "Lassie." Finder kindly phone No. W. 3021.
65366 F 12

REWARD OFFERED, for return of horn rimmed glasses in black leather case, lost just before Chinese New Year. Address Box 825, THE CHINA PRESS.
65389 F 10

LOST. A male foxhound, black white and tan, very distinct markings. Answers to name of 'Dexter.' Lost near Wong Dong Village (Soochow) during China New Year Holidays. If found, please communicate with M. O. Springfield, c-o Central Police Station, Shanghai.
65362 F 10

MDE. KELVEY'S

School of Dancing. Professional teacher of Modern, Classical, Clog, National Ballet & Toe-dancing. Correct arm movements and graceful exercises taught. Pupils Style studied and developed. Classes held New Carlton Thursdays & Saturdays; Private lessons also given. Terms moderate. Write for appointment to Mdme. Kelvey, Box 1006, Ch. P. O. Tel. N. 4085.
61307

Pioneer Chiropracter in the Orient
Dr. P. S. Kawaguchi
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Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12, 2 to 5.15 p.m. Except Sunday.
Tel. C. 3922, 71 Szechuen Road, Licentiate of the States of Iowa, North Dakota, Washington and also Japan.
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Wash Enamelled Surfaces with
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DETERGENT
At all the Stores, $1.25 per 5 lb. bag. Special quotations for bulk from
The China and Japan Trading Company
42 Kiangse Road Shanghai

New Engineering Works Meeting

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., was held yesterday morning at 1 Yuenmingyuen Road. Mr. H. E. Arnhold presided, supported by Messrs. A. W. Brankston and C. A. Skinner, managing directors, Messrs. C. R. Burkill and C. G. S. Mackie, directors, Mr. C. A. Momber, secretary, and shareholders representing 46,321 shares.

The chairman's speech was as follows:

Gentlemen: Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I would like to refer to the death of our late friend and manager, Mr. J. Blechynden, who was associated with this company from its inception up to the time of his retirement in 1916. He showed the greatest interest in the company, and it was largely due to his efforts that it developed so rapidly and successfully. The last seven years of his life were spent in retirement in New Zealand, where he passed away a few weeks ago, and I would like to record a tribute to his memory, and to his work during the many years he was associated with us.

I would also like to explain the reason for holding our meeting so much earlier this year. As some of you may be aware, I am leaving for home today, and the meeting is being held earlier so that I may have the pleasure of being able to address you before my departure.

The Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1923, having been in your hands for some days, I will again follow the usual custom and ask you to take them as read. The amount standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account, including the amount carried forward from last year, amounts to Tls. 232,000.49 which you will shortly be asked to approve of for appropriation as follows:

	Tls.
To pay a dividend of 5 percent on the Ordinary shares	52,500.00
To pay the Preference Share Dividend of 8 percent	120,000.00
To carry forward balance	59,500.49
Total Tls.	232,000.49

The above result, although showing a substantial reduction as compared with the year 1922, is in the opinion of your Board, gratifying and encouraging. The great depression in the engineering and shipbuilding trade, to which I referred when addressing you last year has not only continued but become more pronounced and has resulted, so far as our company is concerned, in a reduced amount of construction work, and so far as this side of our business is concerned I am afraid I cannot forecast any hopes of material improvement until we see a revival of trade in this part of the world.

Notwithstanding this unfortunate loss of work, I am glad to lay before you a balance sheet showing sufficient profit not only to pay our preference dividend but also to pay a small dividend of 5 percent on the ordinary share capital of the company.

Every effort is being made to effect economies in working to meet the strong competition we now have to face and I am pleased to inform you that during the past year very considerable reductions have been made in the heavy overhead charge which a large organisation, such as ours, is compelled to carry.

Turning to the Balance Sheet you will find that there has been a certain amount of capital expenditure incurred during the year.

Land account shows an increase of Tls. 2,968.34, chiefly covered by the cost of levelling and preparing the company's residential land for the erection of further residences, which we are compelled to put up to face the ever increasing housing problem for members of our staff.

Buildings, plant, machinery, etc., show an increase of Tls. 27,177.15, which has been incurred by the rearrangement and equipment of our workshops, a program decided upon during the year, with a view to reducing operating costs, the benefit from which will be realised in future. Considerable additions in tools and improvements have been made in the company's equipment generally to enable work to be handled more expeditiously and economically.

Stocks—Tls. 488,505.60 This figure shows a slight increase on last year, but in actual fact has been materially reduced, the higher figure standing in our books at the end of the year being very largely accounted for by a large amount of material recently imported for a vessel now under construction at the Works.

Works in Progress—Tls. 255,-847.74. This figure is chiefly made up of two vessels, one a cruiser for the Chinese Maritime Customs Service and the other an attractive, experimental vessel for use on the Tahu Lake; both these vessels are well in hand and should be completed and delivered within a few months' time.

Sundry Debtors—Tls. 210,239.-78. Although this figure is considerably higher than that appearing on the Balance Sheet last year, you can rest assured it is perfectly sound and the reserve of Tls. 8,899.88 shown in the accounts is more than sufficient to cover any doubtful debts. The rise is also largely accounted for by a very gratifying increase in repair work towards the end of the year. Payment has been already received in respect of a considerable portion of these outstandings.

Investments—Tls. 17,845. This covers the same holders as last year, being a number of Telephone Shares and Shanghai Municipal Council Debentures.

Cash in Hand—Tls. 299,181.-69. This is a very satisfactory position and enables the company to finance the dividends which you will be asked to approve.

Turning to the other side of the balance sheet there is I think little for me to say. The Capital, Reserves and Dividend Equilisation Fund remain the same as last year. The Depreciation Fund has been increased by Tls. 25,000 notwithstanding the fact that the entire cost of maintenance and repairs has been written off against profits. Very careful attention is paid to the question of the company's plant generally and the Depreciation Fund when applied to this asset on the other side of the Balance Sheet reduces this item to a very low and conservative figure.

Bills Payable—Tls. 3,724.57. Sundry Creditors—Tls. 94,549.66. These two amounts represent the normal outstandings at the year end and have since been almost entirely liquidated.

This, gentlemen, is all I have to say, but if any of you require any further information I shall be pleased to furnish it to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. W. Smith—that the report and accounts, as presented, be passed.

Proposed by Mr. Burkill and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch—that the amount standing to credit of Profit and Loss account, Tls. 260,500, be distributed as proposed.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Burkill—that Messrs. Thomson and Co. be elected auditors of the company at a remuneration of Tls. 1,000 per annum.

Proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. C. A. Skinner—that the appointment as director of Mr. C. R. Burkill be confirmed and that Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a Director of the company.

THREE CHINESE ARE CHARGED IN SHOOTING CASE

Three Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday in connection with the armed robbery of a woman on North Szechuen Road last Wednesday night and the attempted murder of a Sikh policeman who was shot in capturing one of the robbers.

Two men, Tsang Tuh-sung and Oo Dzung-sung, are charged with the actual commission of the robbery. The first accused is alleged to have presented a revolver and to have taken four gold bangles from the victim. Following the raising of the alarm Sikh Police Constable 409 pursued Tsang along North Szechuen Road and into an alleyway, where the fugitive turned and fired, the bullet grazing the policeman's forehead. He then grappled with the Chinese and with the assistance of another Sikh, disarmed him. Meanwhile Chinese Constable 1188 captured the other robber.

From information received from the two captives Detective Sub-Inspector Conduit went to 19 Tatung Road and arrested the third accused. He is charged with furnishing the revolver used in the robbery and attempted murder.

After Sub-Inspector Conduit had given evidence of arrest he asked for a remand and the hearing was adjourned until Friday.

BURGLAR JAILED

A houseboy found guilty of breaking into no less than eight foreign dwellings in the Western District and stealing several thousand dollars worth of clothing and other property was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by Assessor Jacobs and Magistrate Lu in the Mixed Court yesterday. The houses entered were 141 and 140 Bubbling Well Road, 16 Yates Road, 10 Medhurst Road, 8 Carter Road, 7 Carter Road, 32 Weihaiwei Road and 43 Mohawk Road. The accused is also wanted by the French police for similar offenses and after he has served his term in this Settlement will be turned over to the French Mixed Court.

FOREIGN WOMEN'S HOME HAS LINEN SALE THIS WEEK

Of interest to all housewives in Shanghai is the announcement that the annual linen sale of the Foreign Women's Home will be held at the Carlton next Thursday, February 14, from 3 to 7 p.m. and on Friday, February 15, from 10 a.m. to noon and from 3 to 7 p.m. There is no admission charge and tea will be served at 50 cents per person.

Aside from the large stocks of linen goods which will be provided for sale by the committee of the Home, there will be various stalls where other goods and commodities may be purchased and where purchases will benefit the Home.

A fine Home Produce Stall will be installed by the American Woman's Club, under direction of Mrs. Nichols, while the Social Service Board of the British Women's Association will have a Gift Stall with Mrs. Lester in charge. Other stalls will be: Fancy Linen, in charge of Mrs. Harrison King and Mrs. Knight; Lingerie, Mrs. Peebles and Mrs. Heaton-Smith; Fancy Goods, Mrs. W. H. Lacey; Sweets, Mrs Hodges, assisted by helpers from the King's Daughters' Society; Kitchen Stall, Mrs. Lees-Smith; Korean Dress Materials, Mrs. Lachlan; Home Stall and Children's Stall, Mrs. Donald and Mrs. Heath. Mrs. Symons will be in charge of parcels and Mrs. Main will take charge of the bank.

The Foreign Women's Home which cares for destitute and homeless foreign women and children here, is supported solely by voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by a small Municipal grant, and, therefore the annual sale of work is an important feature in its year. It is to be hoped that the sale will have the fullest support of the community. The articles on sale are always of the best and those visiting the sale are assured of securing fine bargains, as well as of assisting one of the worthiest institutions in the city.

Obituary

(Reuter's Service)

MR. M. LAFFITTE

Paris, Feb. 8.—The death is announced of M. Laffitte, Chairman of the Havas News Agency.

MR. L. SANDERCOCK

Peking, Jan. 6.—Many sincere friends throughout China will learn with deep regret of the sudden death of Mr. L. Sandercock of the Maritime Customs, which occurred in unusually sad circumstances. Mr. Sandercock, who has recently been stationed at Mukden as Commissioner, went to Shanghai with his wife and children and saw them off for England on a holiday. Mr. Sandercock took the train from Shanghai with the intention of returning to his post at Mukden, but just before reaching Tsinanfu he suddenly died. It is believed that apoplexy was the cause of death. The body was taken off the train at Tsinanfu by the orders of Mr. Tours, British Consul-General there.

It is not known whether the telegram announcing Mr. Sandercock's death will reach Mrs. Sandercock at Hongkong. The death occurred on the 4th instant.

116 Prisoners Are Pardoned By Wood

(Exclusive China Press)

Manila, Feb. 9.—During the last week Governor-General Leonard Wood has pardoned 116 prisoners who were serving sentences in Bilibid prison and in the two penal colonies in the southern islands. Among those who were granted executive pardons were nineteen women who are about to become mothers.

WHY ARE NUMBERS
57-59
Avenue Edward Seventh
So popular?
IT'S—
NEW MAXIM'S CAFE

The China Press Want Ads
OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

"Doctors of Eye Exercises"

"We may soon see the title D. O. E. attached to the names of young men and women who will try to induce people to 'throw away their glasses.'

"Why not Doctors of Ocular Exercises?

"Imagine—they may get sufficient training in a week or so to go out and treat credulous people. There does not seem to be any law to prevent them from doing their best or their worst.

* * * *

"Imagine that the cult will be taken up by ignorant and untrained people, seeking an easy road to fortune, if not to fame. Stranger things have happened. If such proves to be the case, the system will of course quickly come into disrepute. It would be the quickest way of getting the public disgusted with all the claims that eye exercises are a substitute for glasses in the relief of eyestrain and other ills.

"Meantime, there will be people with false notions about glasses, who will cheerfully pay liberal fees for instruction and training in the supposed mysteries of eye exercises. The professors of the cult have several favorite terms that sound a bit mysterious, as if they promise some magic, and every community has its proportion of credulous people.

"So, for a time, we may expect some new professors to continue professing their ability to relieve all defects through simple but magical exercises. The Professor will revolve a ball on a stick or string and bid the patients watch the object. He will get them to gaze at coloured bulbs. Gravely he will ask them to sit for a specified time without thinking—with their minds a blank—and that will doubtless be easy for many of those who seek such treatment. The patients will learn not to look at unfamiliar objects until they first look at something familiar. They will learn that the way to avoid straining the eyes is not to strain them.

"What a lot of things they will learn and finally after they shall have parted with their money and with the professor, they will learn that they need glasses; that glasses are the real help that they needed all the time; that any dislike of wearing glasses was foolish."

THE ABOVE IS FROM A LEADING EDITORIAL PUBLISHED IN "THE OPTICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW OF OPTOMETRY" several months ago. "The Optical Journal," established in 1890, is the leading optical publication.

BECAUSE we value your eyes as do our reputation, we do not entrust our examination to incomplete equipment and fake methods. We have therefore installed the most up-to-date equipment for both examination and manufacturing, which we combine in one establishment on the premises.

O.I.C. GLASSES ARE GUARANTEED and if unsatisfactory for any reason, we will fill the prescription of any Oculist FREE OF CHARGE—a more liberal offer was never made.

O.I.C. SERVICE IS SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE AND YET PROGRESSIVE ENOUGH TO BOAST THE LARGEST, MOST MODERN AND FINEST EQUIPPED OPTICAL OFFICES IN THE ORIENT.

The Oculists' Institute Co. has never made any extravagant and unwarranted claims about enabling people to "Throw Away Their Glasses."

O.I.C.

C. 8063

Oculists' Institute Co.

OCULISTS—OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICANS

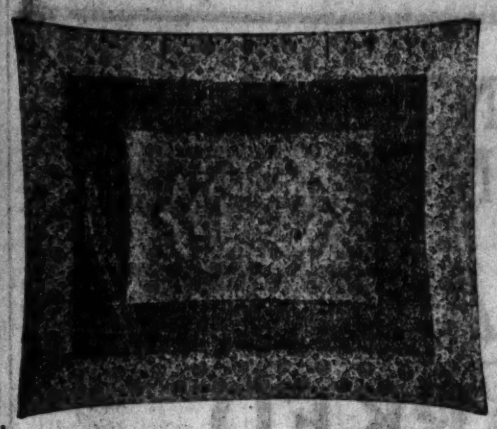
49a Nanking Road

For the Cold Nights, all Wool Scotch Blankets, at Prices that cannot be obtained Elsewhere

"WHITEAWAY'S"

SPECIAL STOCKTAKING VALUES

For the Cold Nights, the Famous "Woolvena" Down Quilts, the best Selection 25% Discount



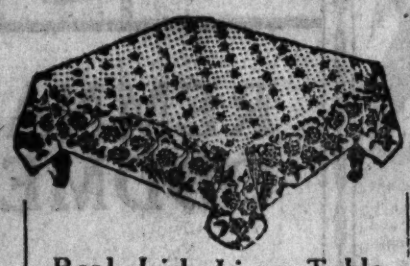
"WOOLVENA" Pure Down Quilts

Covered best quality printed Satins, filled best feather down.

All quilts to be had in pairs to match.

All Less **25%**

Guaranteed Real "Woolvena" Quilts

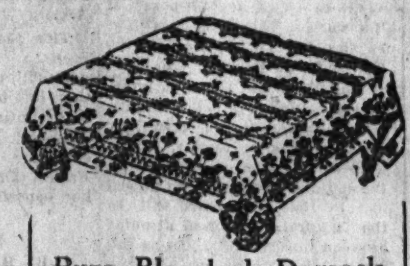


Real Irish Linen Table Damasks

Napkins and Tablecloths to match exactly.

Size	70 x 70"	Price	$16.50 each
„	70 x 90"	„	19.50 „
„	70 x 108"	„	22:50 „

Napkins 22 x 22" Price 22.50 doz.

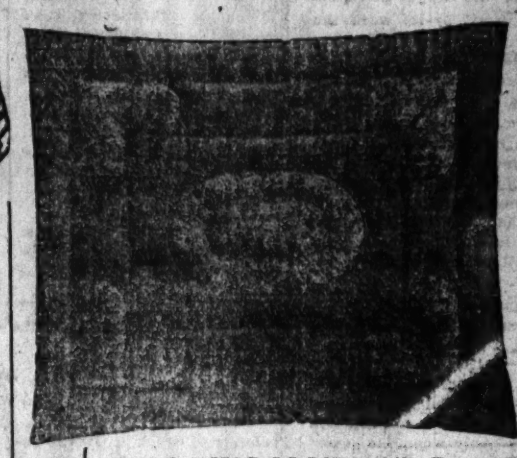


Pure Bleached Damask Tablecloths

Size	45 x 45 ins.	Price	$2.75 each
„	58 x 58 „	„	5.25 „
„	70 x 70 „	„	7.50 „
„	70 x 88 „	„	8.50 „

Napkins to match Price 7.95 doz.

100 Doz. Table Napkins
Size 20 x 20 ins. Price $4.95 doz.



Real "WOOLVENA" Pure Down Quilts

Covered best Satinette equal of heavy satin, filled best down.

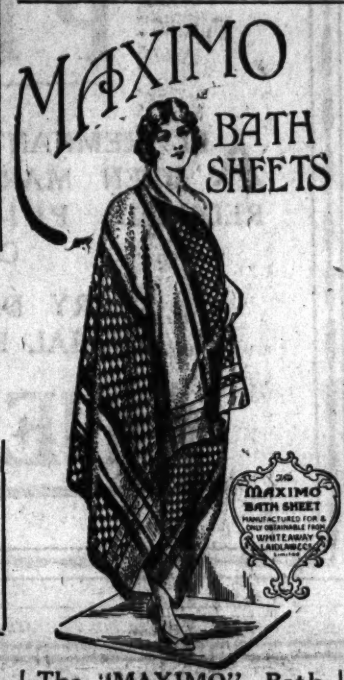
All Less **25%**

Children's Cot Quilts filled best feather down Size 2½ x 3 feet Price **$10.50** each

SPECIAL PURCHASE: LINEN UNION TOWELS

Plain hemstitched ends, all White

Size	16 by 24 inch	Price	$7.50 per dozen
„	18 by 37 „	„	12.50 „
„	20 by 40 „	„	15.50 „



The "MAXIMO" Bath Sheet

Thick and Absorbent about 45 and 70 inch

Price **$3.75** each

Large Shipment Cork Bath Mats from $2.25 each

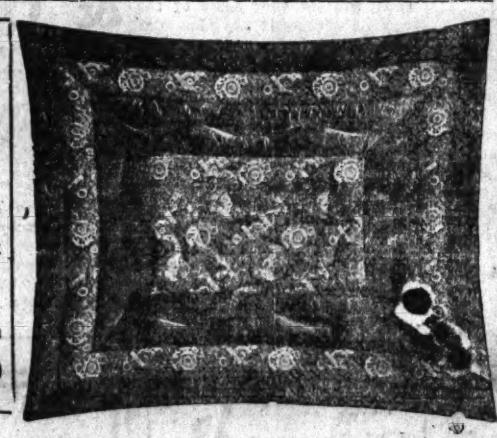
REAL ALL WOOL BLANKETS SCOTCH MANUFACTURE

No. 2 Quality		No. 1 Quality	
Sizes	Price	Sizes	Price
54 x 81 inches	$8.75 each	62 x 80 inches	$10.75 each
60 x 81 „	$10.75 „		
80 x 96 „	$17.50 „	80 x 96 inches	$19.75 „

Real Pure Down Quilts

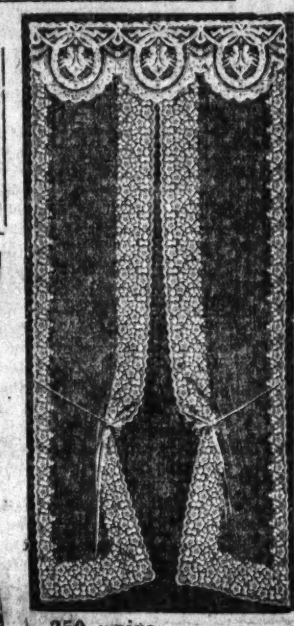
Size 4 x 5 feet to clear at **$22.00** each

Usual $37.50



REAL "WOOLVENA" QUILTS WARRANTED PURE DOWN

All Less **25%** to clear



250 pairs The "Economic" Lace Curtains

Curtains and Valance all in one Piece

Size 2½ yds. long

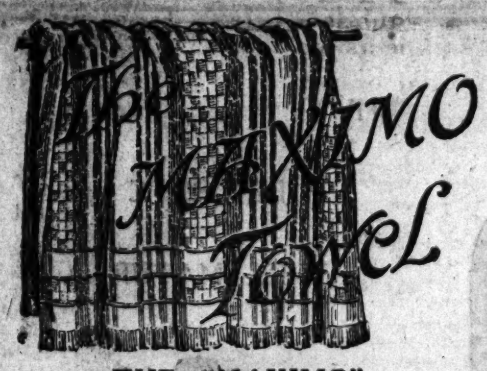
Price $2.50 per pair

Printed Bedspreads

Size 86 by 100 inch in six pretty colourings for double bed only, fast colours

Price **$5.75** each

Superior qualities up to $14.75 each



THE "MAXIMO"

Turkish Towels Size 42 inches.

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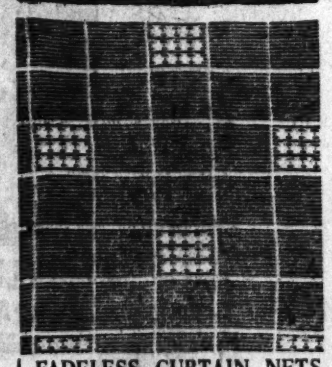

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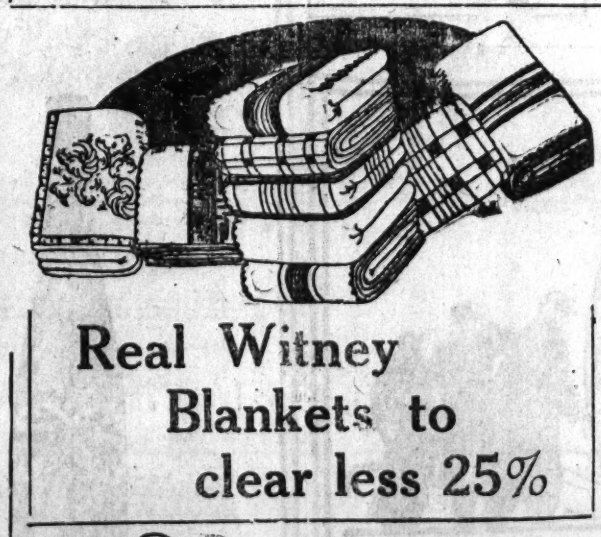

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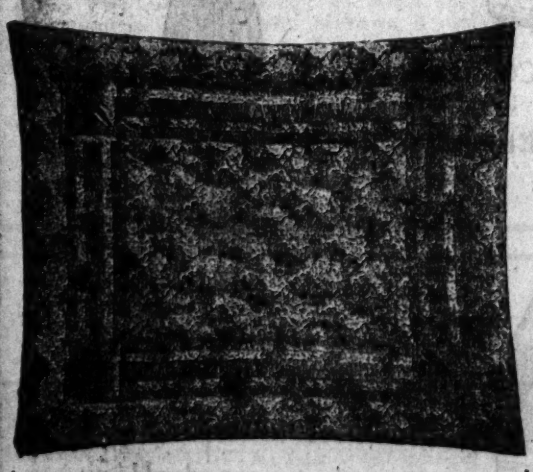

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The League Of Nations

Has It Failed? Thirty Nations Answer Pointing Out Achievements And Needed Reforms

Official spokesmen of thirty of the fifty-four member nations in the League of Nations have given their opinions on the accomplishments of the League to date and on its future, in response to the following questionnaire:

1. Has the League of Nations justified itself by its work thus far?
2. What can the League do in the future toward abolishing or lessening war?
3. What changes, if any, should be made in the League organization or methods of procedure?
4. Why should the United States join the League?
5. What can the Permanent Court of International Arbitration do toward bringing peace to the world?

The answers indicate a widespread conviction that the League is in fact a powerful machine for peaceful settlement of international difficulties and has abundantly justified its existence, but that its machine can function effectively only when the great nations formally participate in the League and in the Court and actually employ them as agencies for handling their international troubles.

Gilbert Murray's argument why the United States should join the League is typical of many of the arguments offered. It is the common opinion that with the United States participating fully in the League and the Court the reluctant great powers of Europe and Asia would follow her example, and thus the League would be "made for all time."

Minor changes in methods of procedure are generally advised; but the chief reform urged is a liberal interpretation of Article X.

The Permanent Court of International Arbitration is clearly the favorite child of the League; it has taken its first steps alone in the present year and the League members view its future hopefully, looking forward to the day when nations will use it as unreservedly as private individuals now use the national courts.

Characteristic replies to the questionnaire follow:

JAPAN
BY VISCOUNT ISHII

Ambassador to the French Republic, President of the Council of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations is an association of sovereign States. The extent of its effective work must always depend upon the extent to which its member States desire to make use of it. The problem of reparations has fallen outside the sphere of the League's action. It has been treated directly by the belligerents. So long as this great unsettled problem weighs upon the economic life of Europe and embarrasses the relations between nations, the work of the League must necessarily be limited and enfeebled.

The Treaty of Lausanne leaves upon the League a wide responsibility for dealing with any questions that may arise. In this new sphere, the League will exercise its normal function of giving its assistance in maintaining friendly relations between nations, on the basis of a situation established and regularised by treaty.

The past year has seen some progress in the membership of the League. Equally important is the increased disposition of members to use the League for the settlement of their difficulties and disputes. France, Great Britain, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and other States have brought disputes to the League. Within a limited but widening sphere, the League continues its task of removing the causes of and narrowing the scope of international disputes. Throughout, it adopts the same methods of open and friendly discussions between the countries directly concerned. The almost insuperable difficulties formerly experienced by smaller nations in expressing their views and making their influence felt in the settlement of questions of general interest have entirely disappeared.

Gradually but surely the League is progressing toward the day, which may still be distant but which will certainly be reached, when both in competence and in effective authority it will be adequate for the great work conceived for it by the authors of the Covenant.

At no time since the United States rejected the League of Nations has the League been the subject of such uncompromising attacks as at present. President Coolidge refers to it as a "foreign agency;" other leaders among the antis characterise it as dead. These broadsides have brought to the fore again the whole question of the usefulness of the League. Greater prominence is given to the issue by the announcement from Berlin that Germany, as a last resort to avert financial chaos, may appeal to the League.

Is the League of Nations dying or is it on the road to a greater world helpfulness?

GREAT BRITAIN
BY GILBERT MURRAY

Professor of Greek at Oxford University; authority on international relations; leader of the League of Nations Union Movement in the British Empire; delegate of South Africa at the Fourth Assembly of the League, serving as the representative of General Jan Smuts, South African Prime Minister.

Concrete achievements which include the rescue of Austria, the repatriation of 428,000 prisoners of war, the prevention of four wars, the settlement of Upper Silesia, the continuous struggle against such evils as slavery, epidemic disease, the opium trade and the white slave trade, most certainly justify the existence of the League of Nations, an institution only four years old.

The League can serve to prevent war in the future by continuing its present course of massing the public opinion of the world against injustice, violence and aggression. This is the only ultimate and permanent safeguard against war.

As to the Graeco-Italian case, the existence of the League made it possible for Greece to avoid the dangerous alternatives of a humiliating surrender or a disastrous war, and relieved other States from extreme anxiety. It brought the dispute before an international forum where world opinion could become operative. It raised the discussion to a higher level than ever before possible. It allowed steady negotiations to take place, and these negotiations led directly to a peaceful settlement accepted by all parties.

The United States should enter the League, first, because ultimately the United States will realise that political isolation is as impossible in the modern world as commercial, financial or intellectual isolation. Therefore, it will be to the advantage of the United States to join. And, second, because the real love of peace and the general disinterestedness of the American nation ought to be at the disposal of the world. Therefore it will be to the world's advantage if the United States joins.

The Permanent Court of International Justice is both administering law and creating law. Law is the alternative to war. Many wars hve occurred simply because the nations had no law to appeal to. In time, the court will be the natural arbiter of disputes between Governments, just as the national law courts are now the natural arbiters of disputes between private citizens.

Constitutions are generally built up on precedents and long experience. One or two articles of the League Covenant, such as Articles X, XVI and XVIII, need interpretation or working out in detail. But no sweeping changes are desirable in the Covenant.

FRANCE
BY GABRIEL HANOTAUX

Member of the French Academy, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Representative of France on the Council of the League.

The results already attained in the rehabilitation of Austria under the auspices of the League of Nations constitute an extraordinary achievement. In view of the rapidity with which these results have been attained they may be considered as unique in history. A large share of credit is due to the Austrian Government and people, and especially to the Chancellor, Mgr. Seipel. We must also thank the banks throughout the world—not forgetting America—who have furnished the money and have shown that they trust Austria.

Austria has contributed to the re-establishment of order in Europe. That was the aim which the League of Nations set itself to achieve. Every day the League is attaining one or another of the objects for which it was founded. Thanks to its efforts, a nation has been restored and tottering Europe is being revived.

* * *

Joseph Barthelmy, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Professor of Law at the University of Paris and at the School of Political Science.

Article X. is an essential and fundamental part of the Constitution of the League of Nations. France would prefer that there should be neither amendment nor interpretation. If she accepts an interpretation it is because new facts have arisen. Last year the Canadian delegate said: "It is not our intention that our proposed amendment to Article X. should facilitate the long-expected entry of the United States into the League of Nations."

This year, however, there has been a certain tendency in the Assembly of the League to think that this interpretation would be a step toward making the League universal. In these circumstances, and for this further reason, France thinks it right to abandon her opposition.

BELGIUM
BY HENRY A. ROLLIN

Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Delegate at the Fourth Assembly of the League.

There is a misunderstanding between the United States and the League of Nations. I am convinced that it is nothing more than a case of misunderstanding. When the American people come to realise why it is that the most idealistic and the most disinterested member nations of the League so ardently hope that the United States will take part in the League, then their objections will be dissipated in a moment.

Did not the American people themselves struggle for four years to abolish slavery? Were they not, before the war, the most earnest advocates and promoters of arbitration in settling international difficulties? Did they not give the world the admirable principle of the Bryan treaties, which are the very heart of the League covenant? Is not the United States the solitary one among the victorious nations which has not sought to annex any territory? Are not the admirable men and women of the United States the salvation of hundreds of thousands of suffering Russians, Armenians and Japanese?

What is it that we ask of the United States? It is not true that we want to use her wealth or her men. What the League of Nations needs is not so much troops or money. What the League needs is truly independent men, who are determined to carry out impartially the purposes of the League, and who have that degree of political influence which can come only of being the representatives of a powerful nation, like the United States, which is sincerely committed to a policy of fair dealing. How often and how quickly in these last four years the presence of representatives of

(Continued on Page 11)

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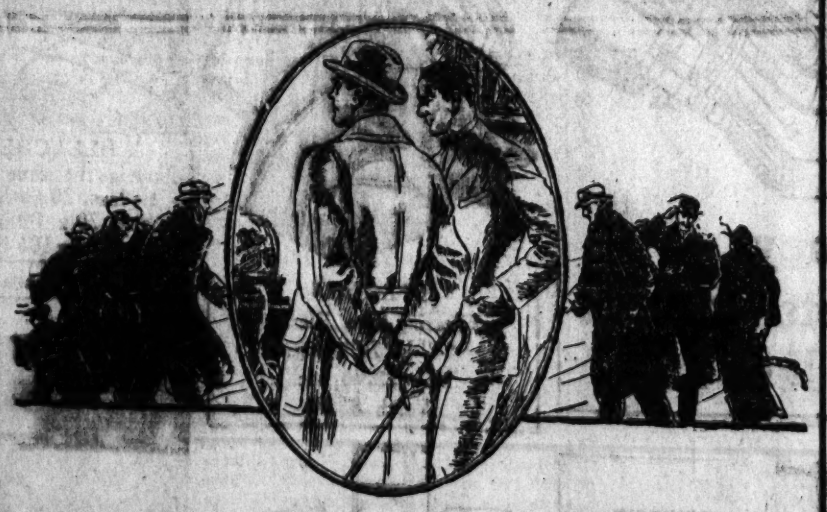

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The League Of Nations

(Continued from Page 10)

the United States would have done away with doubts and equivocations and put an end to hesitations!

If the United States were a member of the League it would automatically be a permanent member of the League Council. Therefore, in matters concerning the United States the Council could not even address an unwelcome request to the United States Government because the Council acts only by unanimous vote. Now, then, can the United States fear that it would find itself entangled against its will in European complications?

If it is premature just now to hope that the United States will enter the League, at least it may be hoped that the United States will not hesitate, in the different but associated question of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to do what the world is waiting for it to do and what the generous spirit of the late President Harding invoked it to do. In this the United States would reaffirm its noblest traditions and earn a right to the gratitude of all those who do not despair of bringing justice into the disposition of international affairs.

SWEDEN

BY K. HJALMAR BRANTING

Former Prime Minister of Sweden; winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, 1921, Swedish representative on the Leayue Council, chief delebate of Sweden at the Fourth Assembly of the Leayue.

It is my conviction that if the League had not been in existence the situation in the world today, and especially in Europe, would have been still worse than it is. The influence that the League exercised in obtaining a peaceful settlement of the Greco-Italian conflict was of greater importance, I think, than the world in general suspects. The concentration of public opinion through the Assembly at Geneva contributed vastly to the result attained.

The League must be universal in order to fulfill its high aim. The influence and power of the United States are so great that without its collaboration the League cannot become the international force for peace that it was intended to be.

The Permanent Court can eliminate many causes of friction among nations.

NORWAY

BY FRIDTJOF NANSEN

Arctic explorer, former Minister at London, professor at the University of Christiania, High Commissioner of the League for refugee relief and repatriation of war prisoners, chief delegate of Norway at all the League assemblies.

The institution of mandates set up under Article 22 of the covenant is, I dare say, the boldest and most original of the whole system of the League of Nations. It is also one of the most beneficial, provided that two conditions are fulfilled. The first condition is the good-will of the mandatory powers to carry out their obligations and to report sincerely on their administration. The second condition is that the administration is supervised on behalf of the League by a body both competent and impartial. These two conditions have been and are being fulfilled. The mandatory powers are doing their very best, in spite of the great expense which it involves. The sincerity and the reality of the League are judged by many according to the effective work of the mandate system.

The League of Nations has built up a machine capable of dealing with difficult questions belonging to every branch of human activity. The League is steadily growing in strength. It is now fully strong enough to face crises with which, in the beginning of its history four years ago, it would not have been able to deal. The restoration of Austria has shown what the machinery of the League can do.

If the main line of settlement in German reparations could only be agreed upon, the League might have great duties to perform for the reconstruction of Europe. The peoples of many countries in Europe believe that we are on the edge of an abyss—an abyss which may engulf not only this League which, with so much ardor, we are painfully building up, but the whole European civilisation as we have known it. It is late, but I think that there is still time to save Europe if action is taken at once.

DENMARK

BY HURLUF ZAHLE

Minister at Stockholm, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, chief delegate of Denmark at the Fourth League Assembly.

If the League has not yet become strong enough to attempt a solution of all the major political questions of Europe and the world, it has nevertheless brought about solutions of some of the most important of them. The creation of an international organisation such as the League has meant the introduction of an entirely new principle into international life. This, moreover, is the reason why the League has still to contend, and will perhaps for a long time have to contend, with historical and political prejudice.

Three years, of course, cannot suffice for the full growth of such an institution, the development of which actually presupposes the creation of a new international psychology. With this new mental attitude, however, the League will be able rapidly to become in fact the instrument of international liberty and justice which was the dream of its founders.

GREECE

BY NICOLAS POLITIS

Former Minister for Foreign Affairs; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration At The Hague; Representative of Greece at the League's Council in the discussion of the Graeco-Italian trouble.

The League of Nations has justified itself by its humanitarian and economic activities. Politically it played a useful part in connection with the dispute between Greece and Italy. But for the existance of the League, this dispute would have led to such results as followed the Austro-Servian dispute of 1914.

Two changes should be made in the working of the League: the non-permanent, or small nation, members of the Council should be chosen by a system of automatic rotation. This would eliminate the many and serious defects of the present system, which might affect the prestige of the League and the independence of the Assembly. And the League should give the smaller member nations a large share in the benefits of the various services of the secretariat than heretofore.

Participation by the United States in the League would establish a better balance among the major forces that govern the League. The presence of the United States would make it impossible for a great power, with the connivance or tolerance of another great power, to commit an act in violation of the covenant. The United States, having no selfish interest in the affairs of Europe, would introduce in the League's dealings a better regard for justice and for the common interests of all nations than is shown by the great powers of Europe. The membership of the United States would be an invaluable assurance for the smaller nations.

The Permanent Court of International Justice can function only very indirectly to preserve the peace of the world unless its jurisdiction is enlarged and unless the Governments acquire the habit of submitting their differences to it more and more.

CHINA

BY TCHENG LOH

Minister at Paris, former Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The difficult, complex and varied work of the League has already led to such satisfactory results that we may say today that it is well on the road to the gradual accomplishment of the great task it has undertaken. The League is a world institution for peace and justice. Its task is to insure for humanity a better future.

The activities of the League have been extended to the Far East. A commission of the League has recently been there to make a scientific inquiry into the spread of epidemics and the best means of combating them. It can no longer be said that the League confines itself to academic discussions and the passing of platonic resolutions.

If the intentions of the covenant are followed there is, in my view, not a single dispute affecting international relations which could not be submitted to the League. I am sure that confidence in the League will grow continually.

The League may congratulate itself that the great Republic of North America not only sent a delegation to share in the work of one of the most important commissions of the League, but also decided to work with the League in the Assembly's committee dealing with social and general problems.

The adversaries of the League, who but yesterday rejected the very idea of a League of Nations, now recognise that it cannot be ignored in the world of today. I am firmly convinced that in the near future—perhaps a nearer future than we expect—every nation in the world will join as a regular member of the League.

BRAZIL

BY AFRANIO DE MELLO-FRANCO,

Member of Chamber of Deputies, former Minister of State, former Ambassador, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, Professor of Law at Bello-Horisonte.

The principle of legal equality of sovereign nations is sanctified by the statutes of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It is the cornerstone of international law. To this principle the world owes the existence of this Court, which is the offspring of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The actual establishment of the Court marks the greatest advance yet made in the evolution of law and in the development of justice between nations.

In electing Judges for this great tribunal, the League does not take into consideration the nationality of candidates, because the Judges are invested with the international status which is the heart of the League itself and of the Covenant which gave it birth. The Assembly of the League chooses the Judges freely, guided solely by their individual merits. All the member nations take part in the election in full and equal sovereignty.

AUSTRIA

BY ALBERT MENSDORFF-POUILLY-DIETRICHSTEIN,

Former Ambassador; Chief Delegate at the Fourth Assembly of the League.

The success of the work undertaken by the League on behalf of Austria will ever by a glorious chapter in the history of the League; while the history of Austria will contain a chapter devoted to her gratitude to the League of Nations. The League has clearly shown the world that when it undertook to put into effect a scheme which it had founded upon common sense and reason, it was able to carry out that scheme with success, and to obtain practical results.

We still have many difficulties to overcome. But the Austrian Government, with the full support of the Austrian people, will continue to carry out the restoration and financial re-establishment of our country in accordance with the program and the intentions of the League of Nations.

CHILE

BY AGUSTIN EDWARDS,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile in London, President of the Third Assembly of the League of Nations, chief delegate of Chile at the Fourth Assembly.

The League of Nations has succeeded in establishing a constant intercourse, more intimate than is usual in the ordinary course of international events, among the statesmen of fifty-four nations of the world. At these meetings points of view are conciliated, prejudices dispelled misunderstandings removed, and an atmosphere of sympathy and mutual confidence is prepared when not actually created.

Specific results in specific problems have been obtained. In more than one instance the action of the League has found the solution of political conflicts which might have engendered war. In the case of the Aaland Islands the League definitely removed the risk of a serious conflict between

(Continued on Page 12)

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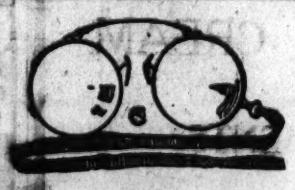

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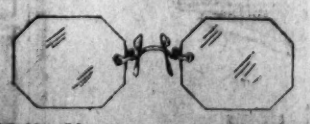

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The League Of Nations

(Continued from Page 11)

Sweden and Finland. In Upper Silesia the League re-established normal relations between Germany and Poland. In the Polish-Lithuanian dispute the League served again the cause of peace in Central Europe. The League has been continuously fruitful in its activities, sometimes as an arbiter, at other times as a mediator, and not infrequently as the best instrument to fill the gaps left in the peace treaties, especially regarding frontiers between newly created States, as in the case of Austria and Hungary and of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The League has taken the initiative in defining the rights of minorities. It has given its guarantee to special treaties or to single declarations of protection to minorities. It has created machinery that will enable national minorities to bring their grievances to Geneva and lay them before the world. Universal peace has been promoted by the League in pulling Austria out of the abyss of despair and revolution.

By removing, in so many instances, the possibilities of war in Europe, the League renders a service to America; for a local war may easily become a Continental or perhaps a universal war; and even if it remains localized, it projects a profound disturbance in the economic relations of all people.

The statesmen who brought the League into being did not imagine that it could perform the miracle of abolishing war. The ambitions of men will continue to saddle humanity with the war curse. The League is not and never will be a superstate! It has no constitutional power to disarm nations seeking aggression or revenge; less still to dictate solutions of differences.

The League's legitimate ambition is to diminish the cause of war, to decrease the number of nations that must settle their differences by violence, and to prevent the destruction of nations that at the moment happen to be weakest. The object is quite attainable.

COLOMBIA

BY DR. FRANCISCO JOSE URRUTIA,

Former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister at Berne, Chief Delegate at the Fourth Assembly of the League.

Real progress in disarmament can come only if more nations participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and if the compulsory jurisdiction of this Court is accepted. It is very unfortunate that many international disputes which this Court is eminently suited to deal with are being withheld from its jurisdiction.

I would remind you that Elihu Root, a great American jurist, has expressed the opinion that war cannot be avoided by proclamations and resolutions; war can be avoided only if we perfect the modern forces against war in such a way that when a case comes up we can in fact make practical use of these forces.

The same principle was proclaimed recently by the late President Harding, to whose memory I would like to pay a grateful tribute.

PERSIA

BY PRINCE MIRZA RIZA KHAN ARFAED-DOVLEH,

Ambassador, former Minister of Justice.

In the East we are asking whether the League has indeed fulfilled the objects proclaimed when it was formed. We must candidly confess that the attitude of the great founders of the League does not always enable us to give a satisfactory answer.

The League was created under the exalted patronage of Europe and the United States. But from the outset the United States has publicly washed its hands of the League's fate. We ask if the founders and protectors of this great institution themselves believe in its efficacy, the force of its statutes or the reality of Article X. Why do they so often take up an attitude that weakens the authority of the League?

How can the nations of the East have confidence in the League if its principal members are partial and unjust in their dealings with the nations of Asia?

Persia is surrounded by States that are not members of the League. It is imperative for Persia to insist upon the retention of Article X. intact and with its force unimpaired. To us it is obvious that the interpretation proposed by Canada would sensibly weaken the article.

SWITZERLAND

BY GIUSEPPE MOTTA,

Head of the Federal Political Department; chief delegate at the Fourth Assembly of the League.

After four years of actual testing of the League, although we have all perhaps been cured of certain vain illusions, we have all been confirmed in our faith in the League. I have often wondered what would be the condition of the world today, and especially of Europe, if there were no League of Nations. The League has functioned this year with especial effectiveness as a moral force. The Assembly of the League is the instrument through which the moral force of public opinion can best make itself felt. No doubt, diplomacy will always require discretion. It will always be easier to pave the way for certain solutions by private consultations. But there come times when responsibilities must be assumed and determined before the whole world, and this can be done in public debate in the Assembly of the League. The spirit of the League operates most powerfully through public discussion.

I am more and more convinced that, had the League existed in 1914, statesmen would have met and conferred together, the thought of justice and peace would have impressed itself upon their minds, and the scourge of war would have been averted. We all have a foreboding that there are still in Europe many volcanoes which are not yet extinct. When the time comes, the Council of the League will take the necessary steps to offer the League's assistance in solving the problems on which depend the well-being and prosperity of Europe and of the whole world.

The work of the Permanent Court of International Justice has developed along the lines, not of delivering judgments, but rather of giving advisory opinions. Advisory opinions are of the highest importance, but the most obvious and most consequential function of this supreme tribunal should be to deliver actual judgments.

It is a fact of great historic significance that in the year 1923 the court has given a real judgment—in the case of the S. S. Wimbleton, involving the right of free passage through the Kiel Canal. This is the first dispute of considerable international importance that has ever been decided by an institution of international justice.

The great omission with regard to the court is the failure of certain nations to make its jurisdiction compulsory. Thirty-six nations have ratified the protocol of the court, but only fifteen have adopted the optional clause which makes its jurisdiction compulsory. Not one of the great powers which have permanent seats on the League's Council (Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy) has yet adhered to this clause. Strong nations are instinctively reluctant to make over to others, however trustworthy, however capable and however impartial they may be, the decisions upon issues which concern their independence, honor and vital interests. It is only natural that a power which is conscious of its strength should desire to secure its rights by using material force.

Surely, however, it would be an act of true moral greatness if a great power were to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the court. The great power which is imbued more deeply than all others with the new spirit of the League of Nations; for the League is nothing if it is not the concrete expression of a new international spirit and a new international order.

NADA

BY SIR LOMER GOUIN,

Minister of Justice, member of the Privy Council.

Three successive Governments of Canada, with different political programs, have been agreed in asking that Article X. should be modified. I think it is clear that Article X. must be modified, at least in its drafting, in order to make its scope perfectly clear or to give it the interpretation which it should bear. Sooner or later this article will have to be interpreted, and in my opinion it is preferable that this should be done in times of peace.

The objection has been raised that interpretation is dangerous. However dangerous it may be, it is less dangerous than the ambiguity of Article X. It is argued that Article X. is of fundamental importance; indeed, it is the very justification of the League's existence. For this very reason Article X. should be made as clear as possible.

This interpretation was also given in 1922 by the International Institute of Law at its Brussels meeting, and is, besides, that of the creator of Article X. himself, ex-President Wilson, as well as ex-President Taft. Sir Frederick Pollock, M. Oppenheim and M. Larnaude, and every writer, I may say, on the subject of Article X.

OTHER NATIONS

Representatives of Spain, New Zealand, Serbia, Italy, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Haiti and the Irish Free State comment in a generally hopeful way on the work and the prospects of th League. Some additional expressions of opinion are these.

Christo Kalfoff of Bulgaria: "Bulgaria, a weak and disarmed nation, would, in the hour of danger or crisis, look to the League as her natural protector and safeguard.

Midhat Frasheri of Albania: "The great progress toward peace which has been made, with the aid of the League, in our part of the world should strengthen the faith that we all have in the League. I can assure you that a representative of the League can do more in three weeks than the peoples themselves can do in three years.

Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza of Cuba, President of the Fourth Assembly of the League: "With regard to the Graeco-Italian dispute, the council of the League displayed wisdom and skill at the sittings under the Presidency of Viscount Ishii. I cannot deny that I felt anxious. Some of us feared that a new European war might break out. But the dispute was settled, with the close collaboration of the council. The test to which the cause of peace was subjected has given an opportunity to all people to realize how great an importance the League has acquired."

General Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa: "Our object should be to strengthen the League of Nations and to support it in every way. There is nothing else to do. If there were some other agency holding the nations together and working for peace I would back that up. It is not a question of any particular form.

Prince Ranjitsinhji of India: "We believe in the complete competence of the League of Nations to insist on the peaceful settlement of disputes arising between its members. When I say 'insist' I do not mean the willful insistence of a would-be superior power, but the brotherly insistence of friendship and equality inspired by principle.

"Unless the strong nation, the big brothers, set the example of forbearance, unless they show a willingness to sacrifice their pride of power, then the League of Nations will be a sham. The League is the citadel of a new age if so be that its member nations choose to make it such."

John D. Rockefeller's Kin Is Now An Office Boy

Godfrey Rockefeller

Godfrey S. Rockefeller, son of the late William Rockefeller and grand-nephew of John D. Rockefeller, has taken a job as office boy in the National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y., starting his banking career by washing out inkwells. It is the first job he has had since he left Yale, and he declares he intends to work his way up in the business world. "It isn't necessary for me to work," he said, "but I like work and am not afraid of it." With Rockefeller was his bride, the former Miss Helen Gratz, of St. Louis. Though both Rockefeller and his wife each has many millions, they have taken a modest apartment.

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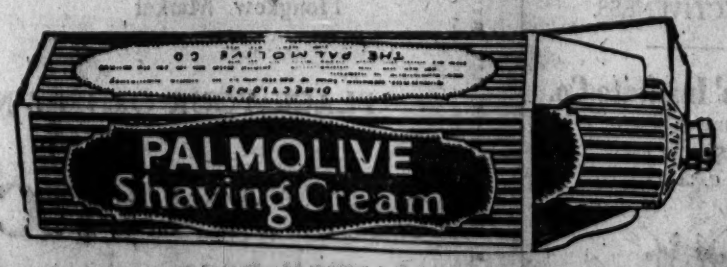

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Nanking Had Prosperous Year In 1923 And Has Splendid Prospects Now

Tuchun Chi Of Kiangsu Has Vision Of Great Inland Port, More Roads And Increased Business

(By A Staff Correspondent)

Nanking, Feb. 8.—Nanking during the last year has enjoyed prosperity and peace even exceeding expectations and unless the long-threatened war between Kiangsu and Chekiang breaks out 1924 is expected to be an even more prosperous and peaceful period.

General Chi Hsieh-yuan has proven himself an able administrator and aside from the fact that considerable sums have been spent on the maintenance of a large army—which is probably needed in view of the threatened hastilities with the neighboring province—has governed the province and the city in a way which has at least won him the respect of foreigners residing under his jurisdiction. Certainly, in Nanking, the soldiers are a much more orderly lot than is usually the case in China. Within the city particularly they are well trained and well-behaved and no complaints have been registered, or even reported, against their actions in any way.

With such a background the progressive elements in the business community have had an opportunity to do a large amount of good work and they have taken every advantage of their opportunities. The foreign community is made up of approximately 400 Americans, 100 British, 200 Japanese and 50 of other nationalities, being one of the few large cities in China where the Americans are predominant. In addition there are about 20 foreigners, all employees of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, at Puchen, on the Pukow side of the river.

BUSINESS GOOD

The foreign firms all reported a good business last year, particularly the International Export Company, which is the largest handler of eggs and egg products in China and ships direct to England from Nanking on ocean-going vessels. The churches and missions also had a splendid year and are looking forward to the results of this year's work with an even greater keenness and surety of success than ever before.

During th past year work has been completed on several parks, including the parking surrounding the famous old Drum Tower and some good work has been done in improving the roads in Nanking and immediate vicinity. Tuchun Chi has attempted to widen the streets in the Northern city and thereby set an example for the dwellers in the Southern city who may reasonably be expected to see the benefits of better highways in the near future.

At the present time there are about 60 automobiles in the city of all makes, although American cars are by far in the majority. With an increased mileage of good roads Nanking will quickly develop into a first-class market for American motor cars. Just now there is a very passable road from Nanking to Chinkiang with the exception of a ten-mile stretch between Chiuyung and Tangshui and it is hoped that in the near future that portion of the roadway will be improved so that automobiles can make the trip between the two cities without difficulty. A motor road from Nanking to Shanghai which would open up the beauties of this section to a much larger portion of the population of the country's greatest commercial center is, however, still only a hope of the distant future.

BETTER SCHOOLS

Tuchun Chi seems to be most sincere in his promises to increase and better the educational facilities of the city and province and that despite the fact that Nanking does not take a back seat to any city in China in the matter of education. The lower schools are all conducted on as high, or higher lines, than in cities in other parts of the country and in the University of Nanking, a splendid nonsectarian school, National Southeastern University and Ginling College, the school which has just opened up its new buildings. Nanking can boast of educational institutions that are making a name for themselves, not only in China but also in the outside world. Far more credit is due Nanking's higher institutions of learning particularly for their educational work in forestry and silk and cotton culture, than has yet been given them.

A BIG PORT

Tuchun Chi's most ambitious dream at the present time is to make Nanking a port that will rival even Shanghai. River craft of all descriptions ply back and forth between Nanking and other parts of China, even unto the smallst villages reached by miles of canals, but Tuchun Chi dreams of converting the present marine facilities into a gigantic port, an ambitious scheme that would allow ocean-going steamers of the same draft that call at Shanghai, to come into dock here. Plans for the conversion of the present facilities for handling trans-oceanic cargo have already been drawn up and if Nanking continues to enjoy its present peace and prosperity it is possible that it may grow into a port that will at least rival Hankow.

With improved railway facilities, as planned by the construction of new lines from Nanking to nearby cities, an increasingly wide area of fertile country would be given an outlet through Nanking, which, if it could be loaded onto ocean-going vessels here, would within a very short time increase Nanking's standing as a commercial port by 100 percent.

Nanking just now is badly in need of a waterworks but it does not appear to be possible to secure that necessity of modern civilisation within the near future because of the scarcity of funds. It would be necessary to raise a loan of considerable size to construct the plant and no foreign investors seem willing to negotiate for the loan or for the sale of the necessary machinery. That attitude is in part due to the fact that conditions, while normal, are such that an outbreak of hostilities would jeopardise the investment, but chiefly because of the fact that the provincial electricity plant has not yet paid for a large portion of the machinery it purchased some time ago from an American firm in Shanghai.

The electricity department does not appear to be a paying proposition, at least to the electricity department, as it is claimed that many users of electricity here never pay for their lights and power, simply diverting the current by hiring a Chinese electrician to make a few changes in the wiring, or by using the current for a considerable period and then flatly refusing to pay. The electricity plant is not under the jurisdiction of Tuchun Chi, however, but falls under the Civil Governor.

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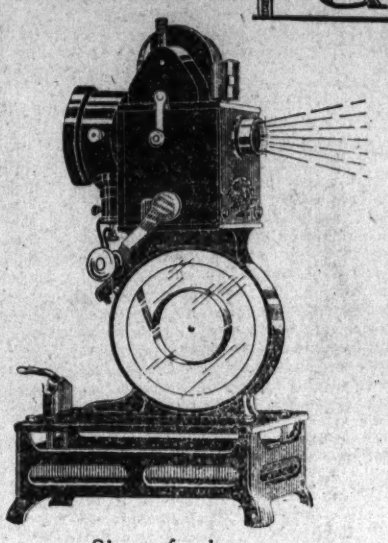

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Russia's Back Door Stands Open

The Opportunity That Siberia Offers As A Field Of Investment For American Capital

BY HEWLETT HUGHES
(In Current History)

Mr. Hewlett Hughes in the article published here has sketched very briefly the political history of the Russian Far East up to the time of the dissolution of the Far Eastern Republic. He has then taken up in greater detail the problems confronting Siberia today, the political developments of the past 14 months and the economic situation, pointing out the field offered for American (and other) investment.

* * * *

About a year ago American business men, examining into the resources of Siberia, saw here a great field for their endeavors. The reasons for this were twofold: First, the economic possibilities of the country; and second, the fact that there existed in Siberia, for the first time since the days of the Romanov rule, a Government with which they found themselves able to deal. But these international bargain hunters were destined to be rudely awakened from their dreams. They soon found themselves forced through dint of circumstances to discard, or at least to defer for the time being, their ambitious plans for the development of the Russian Far East and to settle themselves into an attitude of waiting.

From 1917 to 1920 Siberia had no central administration, the country was broken up into regional Governments roughly corresponding to the provincial division of the Czarist days. On November 9, 1920, representatives of these local administrations met at Chita, proclaimed a provisional All-Siberian Government and delegated to it the primary task of calling a Constituent Assembly. Elections were held on January 9, 1921, and the Assembly convened on February 12. Thus did the Far Eastern Republic come into being.

FOREIGN PROBLEMS DIFFICULT

This new state was soon confronted with many difficulties. It found the local Governments greatly disorganized and in dire financial straits. Furthermore, it was immediately faced by foreign problems, chief of which was the unjustified military occupation of its territority by an alien power. But in the skilled and courageous manner with which it set out to surmount the obstacles which lay across its path it soon won the sympathetic interest of many foreign onlookers.

The summer of 1922, however, found it forced to barter the the direction of its financial aid. As the weeks went by it became increasingly apparent that in complete union with Russia lay the only solution of its financial difficulties.

Then although in questions of internal administration strict independence was still maintained, within Government circles there was evidenced a growing desire for this union. Russia, moreover, quick to sense the situation, began campaigning for its accomplishment. Communist leaders were sent to Siberia, to Chita and to Vladivostok.

With a certain element already sustaining it, with the reactionaries who opposed it comprising a small minority and with the peasants virtually taking no stand, the idea of consolidation, supported by like traditions, racial ties and former political associations, gained in favor.

THE STAGE PREPARED

Confident of their growing strength, the Communists on October 30 arrested about 30 leaders of the opposition parties (the Soical Revolutionist and Democratic), including several members of the Popular Assembly, and deported them to Soviet Russia. The Communists took every precaution to eliminate opposition before the Assembly should reconvene in November; for they planned to take advantage of this even to induce those whom they had won over to make a definite declaration for union.

Nor were their efforts fruitless. An eyewitness gave the following description of the opening of the Assembly:

"The blow has fallen and the Far Eastern Republic has ceased to exist. The last two days were well staged and quite melodramatic. A quorum of the Popular Assembly at Chita, the capital, was finally obtained on November 13 and the delegates met with much formality and dignity.

"The first day's session ended without any definite move toward union with Soviet Russia, although nearly every speaker stated his belief that the future of the Russian Far East lay in cooperation with Moscow, and several stated that the Far Eastern Republic had outlived its usefulness as a buffer State.

"As soon as the Assembly opened for the second day's session it was evident that every body meant business. The point of all the speeches was that the country had nothing to hope for from the bourgeoisie, from democracy, or from capitalism—all of which terms were used interchangably. The only hope lay in union with Mother Russia.

"Meanwhile a mob outside the building in which the Assembly was meeting had grown more and more vociferous, and at last several representatives of special groups marched into the hall, bearing a huge banner welcoming the 'Union of the Far Eastern Republic with Soviet Russia.' Several of these unofficial delegates were given the privilege of the floor, and one after the other the representatives of the railway shops, of the peasants and of the army 'demanded' that the Assembly turn over its power to a Revolutionary Committee until a Soviet could be formed.

"The Government ostensibly taken by surprise, asked for a recess, and after 10 minutes brought in an elaborate officially sealed document which must have taken several hours to prepare in which it was resolved: (a) To dissolve the Popular Assembly; (b) to establish Soviets throughout the Far Eastern Republic; (c) to annul the Constitution; (d) to unite with Soviet Russia; (e) to turn over all powers to a Revolutionary Committee. This was followed by a spontaneous burst of enthusiasm and prolonged applause.

AN INTEGRAL PART

A Revolutionary Committee of five was next appointed of which P. A. Kobozev, a Moscow Communist who had been sent to the Russian Far East two months prior for the purpose of effecting the union, was made President. N. A. Kubyak, another Moscow Communist who came with Kobozev; Y. D. Yanson, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic, and N. M. Matveev, its former President, were important members. This committee immediately set about the task of putting the resolution into effect. Within 48 hours (November 16) the union was approved by Moscow, and the Far Eastern Republic became an integral part of Soviet Russia, not an autonomous federated republic such as the Ukraine or Georgia, but part and parcel of Russia proper.

Immediately throughout the Russian Far East local Soviets were formed and Bolshevist institutions inaugurated. Political parties, as such, disappeared. The two important political groups were the Communists, who had worked for and brought about union with Moscow, and the small but powerful minority of reactionaries, who still maintained opposition. Between these two groups stood the peasant. Toward the idea of union he was either apathetic or in a vague sense favorable. In the main he desired merely a Government which would allow him personal freedom and an unhampered opportunity to till his lands. He had not gained sufficient political consciousness to desire to cast his lot with any group.

The most important political problem facing the Siberian Soviet Administration was the danger of counterrevolution. Among the former emigres from Russia resident in the Maritime Provinces plot after plot was uncovered. It was finally decided that Vladivostok and its environs, which had become a hotbed of violent reactionaryism, must be rid of these disloyal elements. The announcement that all Russians who had migrated to the Maritime Provinces after 1917 must be repatriated to Russia proper had a dramatic effect. Unbiased reports indicate that the repatriation was consummated humanely by the Soviet officials, who made sincere efforts to facilitate the emigrations under circumstances as comfortable as the unsettled state of the country would permit. Nevertheless, the White Russian press statements charged that the repatriation had been conducted with injustice and brutality, and represented these unfortunate people as nothing less than martyrs.

BURIAT LAND QUESTION

Another problem which immediately confronted the new regime was the Buriat land question. These fierce, picturesque, nomadic people are a racial minority living within the confines of the former territory of the Far Eastern Republic. For many years they have occupied certain allotments of land roughly corresponding to our own Indian reservations. In many respects the Buriats greatly resemble the North American aborigines. With centuries of tradition behind them, they are proud and indomitable. Their lands lie both to the east and west of Lake Baikal. The sections are eight in number and the extreme areas are separated by 1,000 miles.

The Buriats laid before the Siberian Soviet authorities the following proposal: That they should be granted an autonomous province, to include all the territories formerly theirs, and in addition all the land in between, populated by Russians and roughly equivalent in size to the triangle which would be formed by lines drawn between New York, Chicago and St. Louis. Such a province would take in the entire critical sector of the Trans-Siberian Railway around Lake Baikal and would serve as an absolute barrier to communication between Eastern and Western Siberia. It would also include several hundred miles of border contiguous to Mongolia and therefore vulnerable to attack from the south. From the standpoint of defense alone, to say nothing of the rights of the Russians in the area which would have been included, the demands could not be granted. For months the Buriats argued their claims; but, by the exercise of customary Soviet persuasiveness, these warlike roamers of the Siberian plains were finally induced to be satisfied by the guarantee of perpetual ownership over the territories which were already theirs, and of the rights of free movement and trade throughout the length and breadth of Siberia.

OTHER INHERITED PROBLEMS

The new regime inherited also many unsettled questions affecting Siberia's relations with her Oriental neighbors. The withdrawal of Japanese troops from the mainland had been consummated on October 25, 1922. Japanese troops still occupied the Russian half of Saghalien Island, and the question of the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway remained unsettled. To those in control of Siberian affairs it seemed advisable to have at their command a reasonably strong military organization. To this end the Fifth Red Army was stationed at Chita, the reserves of the class of 1901 were called out for military training, and in addition an organization known as the Komsomol (Communist League of Youth) was inaugurated in all of the large cities and even in most of the small villages. Under this system close-order drills, elementary military training, gymnastics and Communist principles are taught.

The most important of the official acts of the new Siberian regime were those affecting foreign trade. These measures are of particular interest to Americans.

FOREIGN TRADE DISCOURAGED

The first of a long series of steps aimed at the discouragement of foreign commercial relations was an order of Dec. 16 closing the Consulates of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Esthonia, Poland, Latvia, Czechoslovakia and Georgia. This order did not include the representative of the United States. It was followed by two announcements by the S. T. O. (Council of Labor and Defense) the terms of which are of peculiar interest and significance. The text of these two official orders follows:

Order No. 3.
Vladivostok, January 30, 1923.

1. Supplementing my order No. 1 of January 26, 1923: All cargoes which arrived at Vladivostok before May 21, 1921, and for which customs and other charges have not been paid up to the present time, as well as cargoes which up to the present time have not been received by their owners, wherever such goods may be stored at the present time, are hereby declared to be the property of the R. S. F. S. R. Accordingly, they may be disposed of and distributed in compliance with my written order only.

2. Cargoes containing articles of the Military, Naval or Railway Department's outfits, as well as cargoes addressed to other Government institutions or organs. . . . are the property of the R. S. F. S. R. regardless of the date of their arrival.

L. SEREBRIAKOFF.
Authorized Representative of the Soviet of Labor and Defense of the R. S. F. S. R.

Order No. 5.
Vladivostok, January 31, 1923.

1. For the liquidation of affairs connected with the property and cargoes mentioned in my order No. 1, and in order to clear up the quantity of cargo and baggage unclaimed for, as well as in order to introduce here the customs laws and regulations which are effective in the R. S. F. S. R., all cargo owners who deposited their cargoes with the customs or with other storage establishments (forwarding agencies, and so forth) from May 22, 1921, to October 25, 1922, are advised to file with my office documents proving their ownership or cargoes and baggage, not later than March 1, 1923.

3. All cargoes mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this order, in regard to which no documents required are submitted within the given terms, as well as cargoes in regard to which no documents . . . are presented, will be declared to be "cargoes unclaimed for." Such cargoes will be considered the property of the R. S. F. S. R.

L. SEREBRIAKOFF.
Authorized Representative of the Soviet Labor and Defense of the R. S. F. S. R.

ECONOMICALLY SOUND

There orders naturally created considerable consternation among those affected. Certain American property was alleged to have been among the merchandise confiscated, notable goods supposed to belong to the General Electric Company, the Singer Sewing Machine Company and the International Harvester Company. It appears, however, that the property seized consisted of unclaimed goods which had been in Vladivostok for a number of years, for the head offices of these corporations, when questioned, replied that to their knowledge no goods belonging to them had been seized. This is of great interest, for at the time the Siberian press made considerable comment on these alleged confiscations of American property.

In February and March, 1923, the final measures for the practical strangulation of foreign commerce were adopted. First a customs tariff similar to that in force in Russia proper was introduced. It was then announced that all importations and exportations of merchandise and goods would be prohibited unless special licenses from the Far Eastern Administration of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade had been procured.

The underlying reason for all these apparently short-sighted policies, which were calculated to produce commercial isolation, was economically sound. Siberia's long stretch of unprotected border was an ever-present invitation to the Oriental petty merchant to sell to the ignorant Siberian peasant low-grade goods at exorbitant prices. At the same time, Russia was overstocked with certain articles of foreign manufacture, mostly of prewar origin, for which Siberia served as an excellent dumping ground; furthermore, during the early stage of rebuilding, the Siberian industries needed protection from foreign competition.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION WANTED

But the Moscow authorities apparently never lost sight of the fact that recognition by the United States was to them a matter of paramount importance in the conduct of their foreign relations, and that this very situation which they had created in the Far East might be employed as an instrument to gain this desired end. For to them it appeared not inconceivable that American business concerns might demand of the American Government the maintenance of a representative in Siberia who would be of valuable assistance in furthering their interests and place them in a position of peculiar advantage, especially in

(Continued on Page 15)

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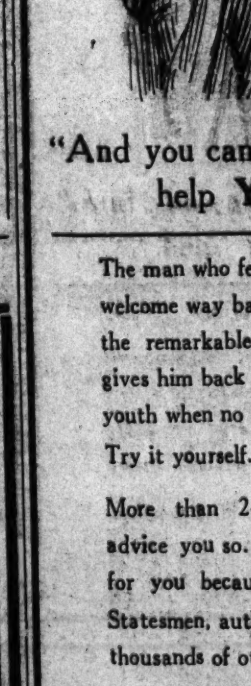

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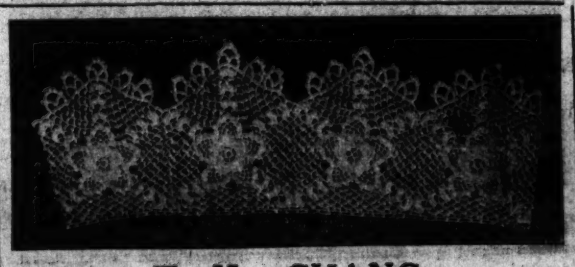

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America And Its Immigrants

BY MARC T. GREENE

As the time approaches when America's immigration policy, after June 30, 1924, must be determined, the number of schemes proposed and theories advanced looking toward a solution of the baffling problems seems to find additions almost daily. But no scheme or theory is worth a moment's consideration unless it is founded on a knowledge of the subject such as can have been acquired only by a great deal of investigation or through years of actual experience in immigration work. And the "selective" plan is the most promising, and certainly not the least feasible, of all those discussed by properly qualified persons. It offers, too, something like a compromise between the desires of advocates of open immigration and the equally determined supporters of a policy of complete restriction.

Before considering the potentialities of the "selective" idea it is worth while, for the layman's benefit, to point out exactly what the idea contemplates. It is, in brief, an arrangement by which greater supervison shall be exercised over the stream of alien departures for these shores, ere that stream commences its flow. Careful judgment, by properly equipped officials, shall be directed upon each individual applicant for a passport visa before that applicant is permitted to book passage for America. The inhibitions which already exist as to emigrants from all countries shall be applied more rigidly than has been done up to this time, to the end that a "select" class of newcomers may constitute America's immigration. Finally officials more properly qualified for such work than has been the case before shall undertake it.

This, then, is the plan favored of many whose opinion is authoritative, because based on a thorough knowledge of conditions, or upon long experience in immigration work. Having admitted its possibilites as to effectiveness, the question arises whether it will work. And that is the real rub; for, though it may not be generally known, the plan, exactly as outlined, has already been tried. And it most emphatically did not work. On the contrary it failed, not because it was of itself impracticable, or without merit in the premises, but because, for reasons not readily discernible, it was not permitted to succeed.

Let us see specifically just what happened. In 1919 legislation was enacted "to control the entry of aliens into the United States," and an appropriation of $175,000, or thereabouts, was made to finance the operation of the measure. Then a number of carefully selected young men of well-established qualifications for such work were called to Washington, given a short course of intensive training, and distributed among the consulates of Europe. They were to do "alien visa work," but it was explained to them that the main idea was to "hand pick immigration." Precisely these words were used.

Obviously the question arises, Upon what basis was this "hand picking" to be done? What were the grounds upon which some immigrants were to be accepted and others rejected? The reply is that there are so many inhibitions in the immigration law that, were they to be applied rigidly, almost any unfit or undesirable person could be refused. Fallibility of human judgment would, of course, permit many undesirables to get through; but their number would be not 10 percent of those who reach these shores under present conditions.

As to the inhibitions which could be used to make selective immigration effective, the so-called "contract labor law" is important. This is susceptible of a great deal of elasticity in its interpretation, and it may be applied much as the judgment of the official may dictate. Other bars to the alien are "inferior mentality," "obvious incapability of self-support," "moral undesirability," and so on. The latitude permitted the examiner in all these cannot fail to be obvious to anyone.

There is, then, no reason in the world why selective immigration should not be successful quite as things are now. That is to say, no new inhibitions are necessary. Those already on the statute books will go far toward barring undesirables. Their strict application will raise the standard of immigration very materally. Such application four years ago would have raised it ere now. Such was the intention and expectation, or forty on fifty men would not have been sent abroad to do passport visa work. Why did the plan, propounded by men who saw the need of some sort of restriction quite as we all see it now, fail of its anticipated effect?

That is a question unanswerable by any of the men who went abroad to do "alien visa work." Considering the influences active against any sort of immigration restriction, one may speculate in many directions, and so may the general public. But what actually developed was that, after scores and hundreds of applicants for visas had been "tunred down," on what appealed to the officials as the proper grounds, the attitude of the Government on the "hand picking" appeared to undergo a radical change. Visa officials were advised to be more lenient, and presently it was found that the authority was considered to be lacking to refuse any applicant at all, except those physically unfit, if he "insisted" upon obtaining his visa. Thus, to all intents and purposes, the power to do any "hand picking" was taken out of the hands of the men who had been sent abroad to do it, and all the selecting was delegated again to the officials in the United States, where it had been before, and where it is now. No explanation was ever made, and the only thing to account in any degree for what seemed an abrupt change of front on the part of the Government was the rumor that questions had been raised as to the right to say to aliens that they could not board a foreign ship in a foreign port to take passage to America.

Russia's Back Door Stands Open

(Continued from Page 14)

view of the closing of the Consulates of the other Powers.

The relations between the American Consul at Vladivostok and the Soviet authorities during this period are a significant chapter in contemporary history. In February the American Consul was asked to close the Consulate by May 20 or obtain a new exequator recognized by Soviet Russia. Furthermore, in order to make the transaction of business on the part of the American Consul difficult, he was accorded during this three months' probationary period a most unsatisfactory consideration in matters affecting American business interests. As a counter to this he finally demanded of the Soviet authorities the following privileges and immunities, failing which he threatened to withdraw:

1. Free intercourse with the local Soviet authorities and the right to interpose on behalf of American citizens and interests:
2. The strict inviolability of the Consulate and its archives:
3. Full guarantee of protection for the person of the Consul and his staff;
4. Full freedom of communication between the Consul and his Government and its mission abroad.

CONSULATE IS CLOSED

Still in the hope that pressure from some source might force the American Government to retreat from its position, the Soviet authorities refused these demands. But on May 15 the United States carried out its announced intentions and closed the Vladivostok consulate.

For six months, therefore, the United States has had no authorized representative in the Russian Far East, the American Vice-Consul and the military observer stationed at Chita having been withdrawn on May 1.

From an internal economic standpoint, during the last six months, conditions have shown a steady improvement. Communications have been more satisfactory, train service between Vladivostok and Moscow being now frequent and good. A boat service has been established between Vladivostok and the ports of Tsingtao, and via Suez Canal to Odessa, thus extending Siberian trade. During the life of the Far Eastern Republic it was necessary to borrow from Soviet Russia to the extent of 100,000,000 gold rubles: this year, under the Soviet regime, all branches of the Government except communications and the military are being run without a deficit. The currency has been maintained on a strictly metal basis and the State finances, all things considered are in satisfactory shape. This has been partially accomplished through the nationalization of all mines, the Government control of a number of monopolies producing good revenue (notably Japanese sugar and Japanese paper), and the regular collection of taxes. The apparently short-sighted economic measures, therefore, have accomplished much of what they sought.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS SOUGHT

Moreover, it is evident that those responsible for putting them into effect are satisfied that they have served their purpose. Still actuated by economic motives, however, but also doubtless influenced by political aims which are never divorced from their activities, the Siberian Soviet authorities have now set about the task of seeking foreign investments. The last few months, consequently, have seen a decided impetus in efforts to secure foreign commerce. Certain American firms, notably the Sinclair Oil Company, have obtained from the Soviet authorities valuable concessions. In the main, however, up to the present time, the largest number of fishing, mining, timber, and other contracts have been given to British, French and Japanese concerns, who see in America's hesitancy a greater opportunity for themselves.

A reliable informant writing from Vladivostok in the latter part of September says: "This season over 1,500,000 cubic feet of aspen logs have been exported, as well as large quantities of fish, furs, cedar nuts, butter and oats. After a long nightmare it would seem as if the dawn were coming."

Siberia has long since ceased to mean little or nothing to the mind of American. With the sending to Siberia of the American expeditionary force as part of the allied intervention of 1918, thousands became familiar with a country which before had meant nothing but squalid penal colonies and prolonged cold. Furthermore, with the return of those 12,000 men who are now scattered over the entire United States and engaged in all lines of business, the American public was brought into contact with many hitherto unknown and economically important facts.

With problems of Europe so prominent and so insistent of solution since the very signing of the armistice, it is unnecessary to state that an interest in Siberia based merely upon sentiment would not have outlived the year 1920. But firsthand information concerning the economic resources of this vast treasure-house of the Far East created in the mind of the wideawake American investor a permanent curiosity to know more. He has not yet forgotten that Siberia is one of the few remaining areas of the world abundantly endowed with natural riches and at the same time little developed. With increasing concern he will watch the political and economic changes in this corner of the globe; and it is not improbable that the next 12 months will bring forth further developments of importance. In fact, Siberia may prove the back door through which two old friends will once again grasp hands.

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WEATHER

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalms 99, 113; Parry in D.; Lessons: Amos vii, John iv 43-end; Anthem: "Father of Heaven," Walmisley; Hymns 82, 218, 179; Preacher: Rt. Rev. H. J. Molony, D. D. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 103; Lessons: Amos viii, 1 Cor. 4, 26-ii-end; Anthem, "Save us, O Lord," Bairstow; Hymns 220, 82, 219; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. L. W. Faucett, M. A.

St. Joseph' Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai. 10.30 a.m. Prayer Meeting. 11 a.m. Unveiling of Memorial Windows; Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Justice, Fortitude. Self Sacrifice;" Chant 31; Te Deum; Anthem "For all the Saints;" Hymns 38, 659, 426. 3 p.m. Sunday School. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M. A.; Subject: "Privilege and Obligation;" Chant 13; Hymns 544, 414, 127, 580.

Community Church, 9.30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain. 11 a.m. Morning Worship in the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer. Dr. Edwin Poteat, of the Shanghai Baptist College, will preach. 5 p.m. Song Service in the gymnasium of the Navy Y. M. C. A., corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads. Dr. Poteat will preach. Special music.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. 11 a.m. by Rev. G. G. Warren, of Hankow. 6 p.m. by Rev. C. W. Rankin, M. A. 11 a.m. Children's service. All English speaking boys and girls invited. 3 p.m. Sunday School.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject, "Spirit." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms 502 and 503.

United Gospel Mission. A service is held at 9 Woosung Road each Sunday evening at 6.15 o'clock. Congregational singing commences at 6 p.m. A united prayer meeting gathers each Sunday at 5 p.m. A Bible Study Circle meets each Friday evening at 5.45. Subject for next Friday: Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. First chapter.

The East Window

ARTICLES are frequently published in the papers in the Far East regarding outbreaks of the cattle disease known as rinderpest in the Philippines and in India and of the strenuous work of the governments concerned in putting down the disease. In America when there is an outbreak of an infectious disease among domestic animals the government immediately declares quaranteen in the district and all of the infected animals are destroyed and the disease stamped out. But here in China, one of the great agricultural countries of the world, no move has ever been made by the government to eradicate rinderpest, or even to make a study of its disastrous effects upon the agricultural or rural life of the country. The February bulletin of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking edited by Dean Reisner tells of an outbreak of rinderpest in northern Anhwei Province where, "in many villages every animal (cattle) had died and in other villages every animal had contracted the disease which meant that practically all would die. ..... The farmers have to bear the loss. It not only means that the farmer's work animals are gone, with which he plows his fields and draws his products to market but that he has lost the means to an annual increase in his herd and his productive capacity is greatly reduced. It is a frightful loss which the Chinese farmer has been suffering for a long time but for which there is no ready remedy available to the farmer during the present Chinese political and economic chaos ....."

★ ★ ★

The *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston, a newspaper well informed on the China situation had the following editorial paragraph in its issue of January 4: "It is hardly possible that Europeans and Americans should tolerate much longer the chaos which not merely is crushing Western trade in China's interior, but is even making the residence of whites in that interior more and more hazardous with every passing month. Were there any means of dealing with the situation through ordinary channels, the position might be held one of discomfort rather than actual danger, but the absence of any central control is at the very root of the difficulty. It cannot be impressed too seriously on those responsible for the commonweal of the Yellow Republic how grave is the labor which has come to attend the efforts of the country's best friends to set her on her feet again, and to justify the confidence the West had in her stability and progress when her representative was elected to the League of Nations. China stands at a crossroads. The world expects from her stronger action than the promulgation of pious resolutions."

★ ★ ★

The China-Federal Radio Administration has just made arrangements in Shanghai for a central office building and according to the managers is making rapid progress in the purchase of land upon which the large wireless towers are to be erected. Owing to the activities of certain interests which have been accused of trying to block the Federal in the carrying out of its plans here, some difficulty has been experienced in the purchase of land, but according to recent reports three tracts of land in the vicinity of Shanghai are now, or soon will be available and the permanent location soon will be announced. The land will be approximately one mile square and the wireless towers to be erected will be one thousand feet in height, and capable of communicating instantly with all parts of the world. The China-Federal Radio Administration is a joint American-Chinese enterprise organised some time ago for the purpose of erecting high-power radio stations in China. The Chinese end of the enterprise is owned by the Chinese Government through the Ministry of Communications while the American share is held by the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware, a G.$9,500,000 enterprise owned jointly by the Radio Corporation of America and the Federal Telegraph Company of California. The wireless stations which are to be constructed by the American interests on behalf of the Chinese Government are to become the property of the Chinese Government after a period of years.

★ ★ ★

According to Mr. John W. Owens, political correspondent in Washington for the *Baltimore Sun* the political fight in America this fall is likely to be clear-cut test between a conservative backed by the East and a progressive backed by the West: respectively, Mr. Coolidge for the Republicans and Mr. McAdoo for the Democrats. According to Mr. Owens, "Henry Ford probably has cut the heart out of any real third-party effort," through his recent announcement that he would not be a candidate against President Coolidge, and "intuition says that Mr. LaFolletee will not make the effort . . . and talk of Senator Hiram Johnson in this connection is thin." As the situaton now stands, President Coolidge is practically certain to receive the Republican nomination chiefly because of the confidence created in the conservative Eastern business and banking circles by his policies as announced in his annual message to Congress. From the standpoint of Mr. McAdoo he probably will enter the democratic convention with a clear majority of the delegates and may be able to swing the necessary two-thirds for the nomination. If nominated he will naturally carry the Democratic South and will command great strength in the progressive West among both Democrats and Republicans. "If McAdoo wins in the convention," Mr. Owens tells us, "and if Coolidge holds anything like his present strength, there will be one of the most beautiful and stirring political fights in many a day. The odds will be on Coolidge, with the favor of the big Eastern states, for he will have the easier hand to fill. But he will be facing a player speaking for the West who will bet his shirt."

★ ★ ★

Great Britain under a Labor Party Government has given tentative recognition to Soviet Russia and Italy is on the point of following suit. The unthinking will assume from this that all of the troubles and differences which have existed between Russia and the rest of the world will now melt away as snow in the sunshine. This is not true by any means. Recognition by two important powers means only the beginning of a settlement and a slight break in the ring which has been maintained by those who have insisted that Russia reform first before discussing recognition. On the side of the "Reform First" contenders is Secretary Hughes who has said in effect, "Let's not have anything to do with these people until they become respectable," while on the other side are the more moderates who feel somewhat as President Coolidge stated in his recent address to Congress, "But while the favor of America is not for sale, I am willing to make very large concessions for the purpose of rescuing the people of Russia." The fact that Great Britain has granted tentative recognition constitutes an important beginning in the great problem of readjustment but it does not mean in any possible sense that Britain is going to swallow communism or the cancellation of Russia's debts, or the rest of the revolutionary doctrines which the Soviet officials have been propagating throughout the world. As a matter of fact Russia has already gone a long distance in the direction of repudiation of the original doctrines of bolshevism as has been discussed in these columns of *The China Press* frequently of late.

Tentative recognition of Russia by Britain and Italy naturally brings to mind the question, What is China going to go? From the standpoint of outstanding problems China probably is in a more difficult position in respect to Russian recognition than most any other country. China has a contiguous boundary of thousands of miles with Russia. Soviet Russia has armed troops stationed in Mongolia, a territory over which China has always claimed control. The Chinese Eastern Railway built and controlled by Russians and running through Chinese territory provides Russia with practically her only outlet to the sea in the Far East. Practically every important city and treaty port in China is filled with Russian refugees, most of them of the "White" variety who have been in revolution against the Soviet. In addition there is the unsettled question of the final disposition of the Russian share of the China Boxer Indemnity amounting roughly to about fifty million gold dollars still outstanding.

In Peking the Russian propagandists, including non-Russian foreigners in the pay of the Soviet as well as the radical elements among the Chinese will push now for an immediate recognition in view of recent happenings in Europe. On the other side will be those with more level heads who will insist that recognition be preceded by certain guarantees of a square deal on the part of Russia respecting the most important of the outstanding problems. The Chinese would do well to go slow in respect to the gratuitous advice so freely being offered and to consider the question of recognition purely from the standpoint of her own national interests.

Judge Lobingier

THE commission issued to the Hon. C. S. Lobingier as Judge of the United States Court for China expired, we believe, last night when ten years of meritorious service came to an end. Practically coincident with that we were informed yesterday that the President had nominated another gentleman to succeed him, and we find in the record of the nominee a compliment to Judge Lobingier that so able a man should succeed him should the Senate confirm the nomination. For a quarter of a century the Hon. C. S. Lobingier has occupied judicial positions with considerable distinction, devoting the whole of his energies to the study of law, writing many learned works on some of its most important aspects and acquiring a reputation which is nothing short of international. Despite the long hours which the excessive demands of the United States Court for China made on of him, Judge Lobingier in addition to a considerable amount of public activity, has by the publication of Vol. I of Extraterritorial Cases, and the preparation of Vol. II, now nearing completion, contributed greatly to the knowledge of the application of American law in extraterritorial countries. But however great his services as a lawyer have been to the profession of which he is an ornament, we in Shanghai have a personal view of a man who has spent ten years of his life in our midst as a most valued citizen. In his time the work of the court of which he has had charge has increased manifold. Despite the fact that he has been without assistance, with a staff which does not compare favorably in size with that of at least one other important Court in China, he has managed to keep pace with the demands made upon him, demands which would only be met by a keen mind and unflagging devotion to duty. It is no secret, we believe, that during his tenure of office here, and towards the end of it, Judge Lobingier received an important invitation to go elsewhere—an invitation which was not accepted, the Judge preferring to continue the work in China which he had established on such a sound basis. It is possible now to look back over the last ten years with considerable gratification that we have had such a man amongst us, a man whose legal decisions have been invariably upheld in superior Courts and one in whom litigants, no matter of what nationality, were certain of receiving the fairest possible consideration of their controversies. On behalf of the American community, and also those of other nationalities who have learned to appreciate the present Judge at his true worth we desire to extend to him our heartiest congratulations on the record he has achieved for himself during his stay with us, and the undoubted services he has rendered his country, the Court of which he has been in charge, and the profession in which he has gained such distinction.

The Fall Of Chengtu

THE 'fall' of a city in Chinese warfare usually arouses more mirth than concern among foreigners, for one learns after many cries of "wolf" how little significance the passing of a community from one bandit chief to another really has. Wuchow in Kwangtung has 'fallen,' according to report, a dozen times in the last few months and Chungking, Luchow. Chungchow and Wanhsien have passed like shuttles from the hands of Yang Sen to the First Szechuenese Army and back again.

The reported capture of Chengtu, capital of Szechuen, by northern troops, now confirmed by government telegrams, has, however, a real and extraordinary importance. Judged from this distance it appears to be a smashing victory for Wu Pei-fu, a distinct gain for the program of unification by force and the beginning of the end of the long drawn out conflict in Western China.

For more than a year Chengtu has held out against the attacks of two Wu Pei-fu armies, one operating to the North of the city and the other advancing from the Yangtze River on the South. In spite of being caught in an apparently inescapable trap and shut off from the outside world almost absolutely during that period, Hsiung Keh Wu and his native army have not only held out against the invaders, but have by clever stratagem again and again blocked and disorganised the northern drive. The defense of Chengtu has for many months been one of the notable and genuine features of the Chinese military tangle and one of the most exasperating situations with which Wu Pei-fu has had to deal.

The importance of Szechuen to plans for unification has been universally recognised. Who holds Szechuen with its vast resources in men and provisions and with its strategic situation, military leaders agree, holds the fate of China in his hand. The province has figured primarily in every program of revolution or pacification that has recently been devised and with Wu Pei-fu the conquest of the section has developed into a veritable passion. If these estimates are not exaggerated, the gain to the northern forces in the fall of Chengtu, the real point of Szechuenese resistance, will be tremendous.

Having bagged Szechuen, Wu Pei-fu forces will be at once released for operations against Yunnan and Kweichow and inasmuch as the allegiance of these provinces to Canton is not now of the warmest variety, both may be within northern reach. Should these two provinces capitulate, there will be left of Sun Yat-sen's hopes only an eerie memory. In any event the release of the troops and supplies which Wu Pei-fu has been pouring into West China for the last year will be a new element of strength elsewhere in his campaign.

All of Szechuen has not of course thus far surrendered, but with Chungking and Chengtu gone and Hsiung Keh Wu himself a prisoner, the resistance is quite certain to collapse. The capture of the Chengtu arsenal, the real armor of the defense, is as near a finishing touch as could be desired. From now on the shift in West China promises to be swift and certain and the effect of the victory upon Wu Pei-fu fortunes throughout the Republic is likely to be realised before many weeks or months have passed.

An Answer To A Critic

THE Rev. Mr. Crofoot, whose letter on the subject of moral reform we published in our correspondence columns yesterday is typical of much that is written on the subject: he adopts the attitude that he who is not for us is against us. He will forgive us, however it we refer to at least one oddity in his letter. For example "And why is the fact so persistently ignored that before the M. W. L. began its activities there were already in existence two institutions which do just the thing you require. . . . The M.W.L. is trying to do a useful piece of work that no one else was or is doing." We understand that both the Door of Hope and the Foreign Women's Home will deal with such persons as those we have in mind giving them a safe refuge from which they may, if they wish, reorganise their lives. The Mixed Court Home on the other hand savors much of a penal institution—a place to which those unfortunate enough to come within the law are consigned in the hope that they may see the need for repentance and reform. Our point and we believe we made it in our previous article on the subject was, that such circumstances do not tend to a healthy repentance. Mr. Crofoot tells us that forty or fifty girls have been inmates of the Home during the past four or five months. The annual report gives fifty during the year. Which is right: the Moral Welfare League or the Rev. Mr. Crofoot? If again there were two institutions engaged in assisting in the reformation of unfortunates, what earthly use is there to be found in the existence of a third? Surely that entails an overlapping of charitable work, which is the bugbear of most charitable endeavor.

Again Mr. Crofoot says "You seem to call on the League to prosecute the criminals who keep certain houses, but to forbid the League to warn them." That is roughly what we did say, though more exactly our contention is that the League can enforce action by duly sworn complaints, which, the prosecuting authorities criticised by the League must take into consideration. Then if the authorities will not move the League can do so itself, but it is no part of the work of the League to usurp the functions of the proper authorities by taking upon themselves the task of warning certain people that their actions bring them within the scope of the law. That is purely a function of the duly appointed authorities to exercise or not as they see fit. We have no doubt that if the Moral Welfare League did approach the authorities with properly authenticated information the authorities would act, and if they did not, the Moral Welfare League would have some interesting material for their reports. But we are also entitled to assume that our police have many important duties, in addition to harrying the unfortunate victims of men's lust. Against the complaint that when members of the League do take action they are criticised somewhat unfairly we are entitled to put this question—since when have reformers expected to be free from criticism? Surely it is a badge of their class, a portion of the martydom they have to bear in pursuing a good cause and a further diadem in their crown of victory should success attend their efforts.

And to what facts does Mr. Crofoot point to show that any material betterment has been achieved by the policy the League so enthusiastically endorse? Merely the suppression of licenses, which they were so anxious to institute? Mr. Crofoot cannot believe that the eradication of a system set up for the sole purpose of being destroyed can contribute to any great extent towards the end the municipality had in mind when they adopted this ill-advised measure—namely the suppression of prostitution. At the most it has driven these people further afield, made it more difficult to secure a livelihood in a certain locality, but has done little or nothing towards effecting any real solution of the problem. Of course it is very nice to be able to say that licensed prostitution is being wiped out of the International Settlement, but it does not yet mean that we have done anything more than clean our skirts at the expense of other localities—a proceeding calculated to induce just as much self-righteousness as was found in the man who thanked his God that he was not as other men are.

And just one more thought for Mr. Crofoot. He writes in his last sentence:

"But don't ask us to let the evil alone just because there are many who make money from it, or who show by their actions that they believe their pleasure requires the debauching of other men's sisters."

On the same page another correspondent, "H.K." writes:

"The situation in the International Settlement of Shanghai today is that prostitutes cannot be driven from the streets because the police are afraid of making a mistake and insulting a decent woman."

It is reasonable to assume also that these men who debauch other men's sisters may make the same mistake, so that the respectable women of our city are faced with the possibility of insult from two different quarters. Does Mr. Crofoot think that such a state of affairs, if it exists, speaks any too well for the success of the measures of which he apparently is so ardent a proponent?

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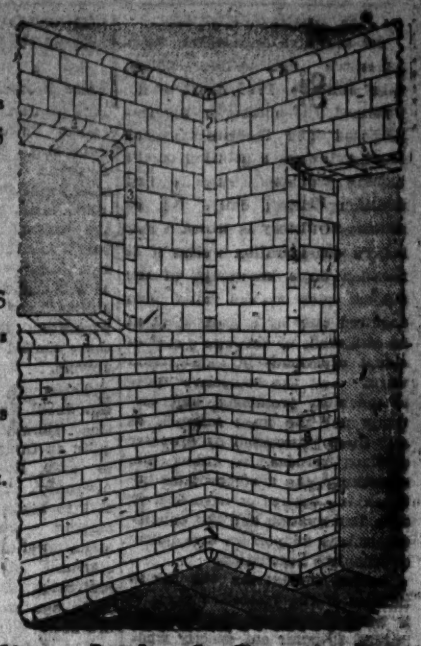

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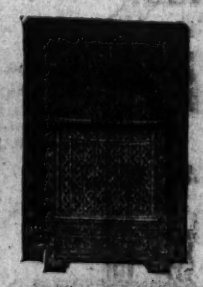

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The Literary World News And Views

Best Sellers Of The Week In Shanghai Book Stores

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THE ROVER, by Joseph Conrad
THE FLORENTINE DAGGER, by Ben Hecht
ONE OF THE GUILTY, by W. L. George
CRAIG KENNEDY LISTENS IN, by Arthur Reeve
THE MIDLANDER, by Booth Tarkington

NON-FICTION

A PLEA FOR MONOGAMY, by Wilfred Lay, Ph D.
WOMAN, A VINDICATION, by Anthony Ludovici
THE STORY OF THE BIBLE, by Hendrick W. Van Loon
THE TEMPLE, by Arthur Waley
WANDERINGS IN NORTHERN CHINA, by Harry A. Franck

Booth Tarkington has added to his other successes a charming new novel which he entitles "The Midlander". It has just arrived in Shanghai and has at once taken a place among the "best sellers".

* * *

"Fighting Ships", that annual photographic review of the leading navies of the world, has made its twenty-fifth appearance. Its pictures large and small number more than a thousand.

Scanning them and the descriptions of new developments in naval warfare one grows a bit dubious about the arresting effect of the armament-reducing and peace-assuring compacts he says to the youth of the world, "Be fit!"

* * *

The genius of Ireland and its remarkable manifestations from the days of legend down through many tribulations to the Free State present is the theme of a new book by Stephen Gynn, "A History of Ireland". Mr. Gynn is a student of Ireland—a scholar and a keen observer—and his book is a realistic story written without illusions. His characterizations of the interesting and outstanding figures of Irish history, particularly of those made known to us by events of the last five years, is one of the striking features of his very interesting and valuable work.

* * *

Rudyard Kipling, signing himself, "Commissioner of Scouts" is responsible for another interesting book for boys which he calls "Land and Sea Tales". The stories, nearly twenty in all, emphasize the major qualities of fine manhood cherished by English-speaking peoples and are not particularly jingoistic or belligerent, as might be expected of Scout tables so soon after the war. Kipling prefaces the book with a stimulating boys' poem of several stanzas which has the ring of his old style. Above all things

"Readings in English Social History" is a new contribution by R. B. Morgan—a profound but very readable collection of cuttings from pre-Roman days down to 1837. His sources vary from Caesar to the Morning Post, but are so selected that the originals may be found in practically any first rate library. The nation's food and clothing; games, feasts and burials; methods of fighting and of defense on land and sea; laws and customs; education and traditions; joys and sorrows all come in for review.

The book explains and gives foundation to many an English habit and tradition. It will be wanted by every person interested in the backgrounds of British culture.

* * *

Arthur Waley, who has previously given us "170 Chinese Poems" and "More Translations from the Chinese" now offers another book of verse. "The Temple and Other Poems" which he had designed from Chinese originals out of many dynasties. The Waley manner, employing unique free verse forms, is perhaps displayed to best advantage in these new poems and they will be welcomed by all lovers of Oriental and semi-Oriental art. The book will be reviewed at length in a future issue of The China Press book section.

Gossip In A Library

By Sheila Rand

"LADY INTO FOX"

David Garnett's widely discussed fantasy, "Lady Into Fox" (Knopf), having already been awarded the Hawthornden prize in England as the best story of the year in the field of imaginative literature, has just received the James Tait-Black Memorial Prize (140 pounds) for the best novel of the year. This prize is considered the English equivalent of the Prix Goncourt in France, and the Pulitzer Prize in America. This prize was awarded last year to Walter de la Mare's "Memoirs Of A Midget." This is probably the first time in England that two such important prizes have been awarded to the same book within the same year.

* * *

A. E. COPPARD

A. E. Coppard is an English writer whose first volume of short stories was published last year by Alfred A. Knopf "Adam And Eve And Pinch Me." "The Black Dog And Other Stories" is the second volume of stories to be published this week.

A note from England makes the following statement, oddly enough, for it is generally thought that the fantastic, even though couched in a brief tale, is more to the English taste than the American: "As the art of the short story seems to be better appreciated in the United States than it is at present in this country, it is probable that Mr. A. E. Coppard's work has more admirers in America than in England. "The Black Dog" will probably place him where he deserves to be placed. His work is beautiful and all of it has the queer flavor of originality.

"I believe Mr. Coppard had been writing a good many years before he succeeded in getting into print. He does not 'write for' those papers in which his stories appear as do so many of the more commercially successful practitioners of his art. One of his minor claims to fame is that he lives almost entirely on a diet of wild vegetables!"

* * *

SHELIA RAND'S RHYMED REVIEW

(The Dance of Life, by Havelock Ellis)
(Houghton, Miffin Co., New York)

"Come dance with me," the author cried,
Life's but a dance, and Old Time flies,
So foot it fleetly through these pages,
For partners—choose the ancient sages!

There was a time when Sophocles
Danced buoyantly 'neath Grecian trees,
And Plato stated as a rule,
All folks should join a dancing school

Life is but Art, the author sighs,
And very cleverly he tries
To weave a pattern right and rare
To prove that Life is passing fair
For those who Write and Think and Praise
In idealistic, rhythmic ways.

But somehow (just between us two)
This solemn tome made me feel blue:
I started off the gramophone—
And danced a Fox Trot all alone!

* * *

CHIT-CHAT

The American Bible Society lost in the Japanese earthquake plates for printing Bibles in twenty-five languages. Plans are under way to replace the loss.

Frank Shay's Book Shop in Greenwich Village has been succeeded by The Village Book Shop. Robert A. Hicks, the new proprietor, informs us that this is the original shop where John Masefield once tended bar.

* * *

"A LOST LADY"

One of the most beautiful of late publications, because it is so highly artistic, is Willa Cather's novel, "A Lost Lady" (The Macmillan Company). It is interesting to hear what one great writer has to say of another, especially when both be women whose writings are as far apart as the North and South poles. Zoe Aikins, who is perhaps best known for her play "Declasse," is at home among the highly sophisticated of the drawing room, while Miss Cather draws the rugged and primitive folk of the West whose Old World courtesy and depth distinguishes them from their more hastily moving descendants. Nevertheless, Miss Aikins say:

"Willa Cather is like one of those romantic figures of half-mysterious gifts who know when they walk on the plains where there are springs of water beneath; or when they walk among the hills, where silver and gold are hidden. For she has in her hand a divining rod that tells her the secrets of the very earth itself. I cannot write of Willa Cather's work critically. It takes hold of me and makes me feel that I am a little more alive for having seen for the moment with her eyes, and adventured with her spirit. All those who have found pleasure in Miss Cather's work should read in "A Lost Lady" the graceful, fascinating, sad tale of a man's dignity and a lovely woman's stooping to a folly."

* * *

DELAFIELD'S NEW NOVEL

In Doctor Lucian, one of the chief characters in E. M. Delafield's new novel, the author has added another to the number of unselfish physicians, doctors of both body and mind, that have been mirrored in English literature. Thanks to Dr. Lucian's friendship and the flair for psychology that gives him a special interest in young Cecil Aviolet, the boy and his mother at last find their way out of the morass into which Cecil's heriditary weakness of character has dragged them.

This new novel is called "A Reversion To Type" (The Macmillian Company). It claims attention as a study in heridity, and even more as a story that awakens keen sympathy because its actors are so human and so real.

IN THE CLOUDS

What if my head is in the clouds?
I like it there.
There are such quantities of room.
And such fine air.

It is exciting counting stars,
And being still to hear.
Infrequently, exquisite strains
From some far sphere.

It is so quiet in the clouds
That I can think;
And lovely things grow lovelier,
And small things shrink.

Annoyance and perplexity
Are not for skies;
It is the place where one may grow
More calm and wise.

Anne Blackwell Paine.

CHINA JOURNAL OF SCIENCE & ARTS, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $5.00 gold for U.S.A. and Canada. Office—Room 102 The Ben Building, Shanghai. Phone—Central 3247.

Advt.

Our Literary Column

EXCERPTS FROM GREAT WRITERS

By Mathy

SANITY AND ART

In reading Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Goethe, one is constantly impressed not only with the range and power of these great artists, but with their sanity and health. Their supreme authority in the realm of art resides as much in their clearness of vision as in their artistic quality; they were essentially sound and wholesome natures. They had the fresh perception, the true vision, the self-control, of health. The world was not distorted or overshadowed to them; they saw it as it was, and they reported it as they saw it. Health is, indeed, one of the great qualities of the highest art, because veracity of mind and of emotion depends largely upon health, and veracity lies at the base of all enduring art.

To the reader of contemporary books Homer is the greatest of antiseptics: after so many records of diseased minds, so many confessions of morbid souls, the "Odyssey" is a whiff of air from the sea, borne into the suffocating midsummer atmosphere of a city street. To exchange Marie Bashkirtseff's "Journal" for the great epic of the sea is like coming out of some vaporous tropical swamp into the sweep of the ocean currents, free airs blowing from every quarter and the whole stretch of sky visible from horison to horison. Mr. Higginson has somewhere told the story of an English scholar who gave his entire time to Homer, reading the "Iliad" three or four times every winter, and the "Odyssey" as many times every summer. There might be a certain contraction of interests in such a life, but there could hardly be any disease.

Vitality, the power to live deeply and richly, is perhaps the surest evidence of greatness; to be great one must have compass and range of life. The glorious fulness of strength which prompts a man not to skirt the shore of the sea of experience, but to plunge into its depths has something divine in it; it confirms our latent faith in the high origin and destiny of humanity. The ascetic saints, about whose pale brows the mediaeval imagination saw the halo slowly form, were noble in self-sacrifice and moral purity; but there will come a higher type of goodness, the goodness which triumphs by inclusion, not by exclusion; by mastering and directing the physical impulses, the primitive forces, not by denying them. For the highest spiritual achievement is not for those who shun life, but for those who share it, and the sublimest victory is to him who meets all foes in the open field.

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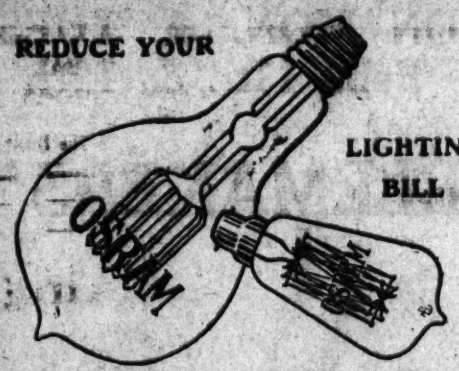

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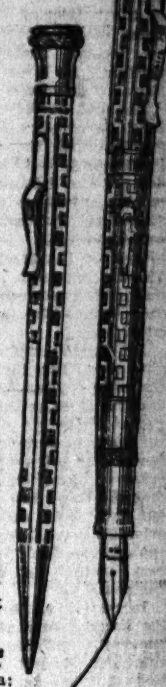
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Has Shipping Board Rate Policy Driven Private Lines From Seas?

Farrell's Statement At Cleveland Leads To Review Of Attitude Of Board, Which Has Usually Been In Support Of Conferences

BY DAVID S. KENNEDY

The statement made at Cleveland last week by President James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, that the Shipping Board rate policy has forced most private owners out of the overseas trade and has saddled heavy operating losses on those remaining, has aroused considerable comment among steamship men. Mr. Farrell, aside from his prominent position in the industrial world, has long been recognised as an authority on foreign trade and marine matters. He is president of the National Foreign Trade Council.

As head of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. Farrell is familiar with the practical side of shipping, because of the large fleet of the Isthmian Line, the marine subsidiary of the American Steel Products Corporation, which, in turn, is the export branch of the Steel Corporation. These steamers are operated under the American flag in both the intercoastal and overseas trade.

Mr. Farrell said that "it is now more than three years since Congress enacted a law which declared it to be the policy of the United States to do everything necessary to maintain a merchant fleet under private ownership in private operation." He added that the board had failed to carry out this law and had forced privately owned American ships out of operation "by a process of rate cutting in order to get business."

In stating the conviction that the board should retire from the business of owning and operating ships, Mr. Farrell takes the position that has been assumed by the ship owners and operators, and by all commercial organisations which have expressed opinions on this subject within the last year. One point of difference, however, is that Mr. Farrell did not qualify his recommendation, while in practically every other instance the suggestion has been accompanied by resolutions urging Congress to enact legislation which would make American shipping profitable, either through direct government aid or by removal of legislative handicaps, and thus make possible the sale of the government ships to private owners.

OWNERS SUPPORT BOARD

The American Steamship Owners' Association has often stated its conviction that private ownership is the only sound policy, and it has also urged the board to continue overseas services necessary for foreign trade until such a time as the fleet can be transferred.

The position of the ship owners at present is one of support for the Shipping Board, on the ground that if the government services were withdrawn the trade would not go to other American ships, but to foreign lines. The argument in behalf of this view is that economic and legislative conditions are the same today as before the war, when the Shipping Board was non-existent, and that in 1914 private American ships carried only 9 per cent of our foreign commerce. There is every indication that if the Shipping Board withdrew its lines completely very few American ships would benefit though undoubtedly freight rates would advance.

Mr. Farrell's statement raises two important questions—one regarding the alleged failure of the board to carry out the provisions of the merchant marine act of 1920, and the other concerning its rate policy as shown on the various trade routes. As he did not specify the instances he had in mind, the matter must be approached from another angle.

LAW NOT ENFORCED

With respect to the merchant marine act of 1920, known as the Jones act, only three important sections have not been enforced: (1) That directing the President to abrogate those parts of commercial treaties preventing the United States from imposing preferential duties and tonnage dues; (2) that extending the coastwise laws of the United States to the Philippines, and (3) that restricting preferential export and import rail rates to goods carried on American vessels.

The first of these was entirely a matter for action by the Chief Executive. Three Presidents, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge, have refused to carry out the law because of possible international complications. With regard to the second, the Shipping Board was directed by the law to establish adequate American services to the Philippines before certifying to the President that conditions were unfavorable to its enforcement. On two occasions since then the board has notified the President that it was ready to put on the additional ships. President Coolidge recently announced that he would not enforce the law. While he cited treaty provisions as the reason for this decision, it is believed in shipping circles that the more important factor was the existing disaffection of the island.

With respect to the third, preferential railroad rates, the board was directed to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission when adequate American services existed. After extensive hearings, held at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports, the board found concerted testimony from shippers that adequate lines did not exist, and accordingly the commission refused to issue the necessary order. This situation was due not to an excess of Shipping Board vessels in operation, but to a lack of them.

Accordingly it is evident that wherever the blame lies for non-enforcement of the law, it does not rest with the Shipping Board.

SALE IMPOSSIBLE NOW

One point of criticism is that the board has not sold the ships as contemplated in the law. The board has repeatedly offered its vessels for sale, at prices well below the cost of reproduction, but has failed to find buyers except in a few instances. Most shipping men admit frankly that the entire fleet could not be given away to-day on condition that the vessels must be operated for a period of five years. Another feature that should not be overlooked is that the law directs the board to maintain essential services in the event that the fleet cannot be sold.

As to rates, which are generally well below the cost of operation, all available evidence points to the conclusion that the low level on all trade routes is due not to cutthroat competition by the board but to vast surplus of shipping throughout the world. The United States fleet is about equivalent to the estimated surplus of tonnage, but it should be remembered also that in the five years intervening since the war a great volume of tonnage has been constructed by Great Britain, Germany and other maritime nations, so that the Shipping Board could remedy this situation only by abdicating on the seas in favor of foreign vessels.

CONFERENCES UPHELD

Shipping Board officials have frequently stated that they are in favor of the conference system of fixing rates, and in fact they are empowered by Congress to supervise rates. This authority in the past has been utilised merely to prevent discrimination and not to raise or lower the level arbitrarily. The board generally has acted in concert with other conference members, following the same policy as the Isthmian Lines, which, however, merely observes conference schedules without actually becoming a member.

The policy of the board has varied somewhat on different trade routes according to conditions.

Considerable criticism of the board was aroused about a year ago when it maintained a Colombian service in competition with the American ships of the United Fruit Company. This resulted in the withdrawal of the United Fruit Company from the conference and in a drop of about 75 per cent in rates. Officials of the board denied, however, that they initiated the rate cuts, and declared that they merely met competition. When the board finally sold its ships to a private American line the conference was restored and rates were increased.

The only instance of rate cutting by the board that comes to mind was in the South American service, where rates were slashed about 50 per cent. It was believed then that this was done to forestall such action by a British company. Since that time the board has taken the lead in establishing a strong conference, while the only recalcitrant company has been a foreign line.

RATE INCREASE FAVORED

In the intercoastal trade the board took the initiative last spring in restoring the conference and in ending the rate war by advancing the tariffs about 25 per cent. In this service the board refused, because it was competing only with American ships, to take the differential to which it was entitled under the rules of the conference. The board has been criticised for retaining its ships in this trade, but not because of its rate policy. It is doubtful, aside from the principle of the matter, if withdrawal of the four government ships in this route would materially affect the situation.

In the Far Eastern trade the board took the initiative in forming the conference, under forfeits of $25,000 from each line, and in advancing rates to a level approximating the cost of operation.

In the United Kingdom and Continental trades the board has been aligned with other members in maintaining conference schedules, while the competition has been furnished by a British company. The fact that rates are about 25 per cent below cost is due to this non-conference line, which has refused to join the agreement without a differetial.

In the South American trade the Shipping Board considered that it was entitled to differential because of slow ships and high insurance, and that service was directly responsibel for a reduction of about 60 per cent in rates. In this connection it should be remembered that there were no other American ships on the route and probably none would enter it if the board withdrew.

The board asserted its claim to a differential in the South African service, and it is understood that a similar differential will be asked in the European trades for the same reason. The board, however, has granted a differential to freight ships on the South American run, so that it acts according to conditions and has not adopted the general policy of seeking differentials regardless of the kind of ships it is operating.

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SHOWING AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE ON MON. & TUES. Feb. 11th & 12th
WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE JOYOUS TROUBLEMAKERS"
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"THE BACHELOR GIRL"

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1924

Business and Official Notices

NOMAD

FEBRUARY MEETING

The regular meeting of Nomad Oasis, A. A. O. N. M. S. will take place at the Astor House Hotel on Tuesday, February 12, at 6.30 p.m.) The business meeting of 6.30 p.m. will be followed by dinner, etc. There are several important matters to be discussed at this meeting.

Visiting Shriners are cordially invited to spend the evening with us.

65383

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION NO. 616

Commemoration Day

The following hours of business will be observed by the Post Office on the 12th February:—
9 to 10 a.m. 3 to 4 p.m. 8 to 9 p.m.
The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed the entire day.

E. TOLLEFSEN
Postal Commissioner.
Shanghai, 9th February, 1924.
65367 F 10

DEATH

Kavanagh—John Michael, age 26. Died February 9 at the Isolation Hospital. Funeral services today (Sunday) at 3:30 p.m., Bubbling Well Cemetery. All friends invited.

Royal Asiatic Society

North China Branch

A MEETING of the Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Tuesday, February 12th, 1924, at 5.30 p.m., when a Lecture will be given by.
DR. H. GORDON THOMPSON
Who accompanied the late General Pereira on his last journey and was with him at the time of his death.
THE MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
W. STARK TOLLER,
Hon. Secretary.
65378 F 12

NOTICE

We beg to announce that Tsze Chen Native Bank order No. 20279 for Tls. 257 due on 3rd. Feb. 1924 was lost or mislaid on 4th Feb. 1924. This native order is therefore cancelled and payment is stopped.
MOW FONG CHING KEE CO.
65376 F 13

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TENDERS

The International Institute of China, Inc., is prepared to receive tenders for the lease of approximately eight mow of land, fronting on Avenue Joffre, for a period of 25 or 30 years.

Tenders, together with rough plans and specifications of building to be erected upon the leased land, may be sent to the Secretary of the Institute, 290 Avenue Joffre.
65237

DR. J. PODPAKH, M. D.
SPECIALIST in female diseases, internal diseases, veneral and skin diseases. Hours from 12-1 a.m. 4-6 p.m. except Saturday and holidays. 14 Kiukiang Road. Ezra Building, above China Press. Tel. C. 434.
65313 A F

Shanghai Race Club

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Tuesday February 12, 1924.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
65165 F 12

Shanghai Race Club

Voting Members willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to forward their names to the undersigned before noon on Monday February 11, 1924.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
65166 F 10

The Woman's Auxiliary of this Diocese will meet at the home of Mrs. Brown, 86 Edinburgh Road, on Monday, February 11th.

Practical work will commence at 2 o'clock, and the regular business meeting at 4.

65364 F 10

NOTICE

LAOU KAI FOOK & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Chief of the Drapery Department. Mr. Wang Tsang-ling (王蔚林) has this day resigned, having accepted a good position elsewhere.

On and after the 10th of February, 1924, the General Manager, Mr. Y. S. Yao (姚詒孫), will sign, on behalf of the above Company, contracts, and other negotiable and mercantile instruments, which without such signature, will be null and void.
February 8, 1924.
65352 F 12

LOST

Godown receipt, No. 25730, for 135 bales Tungchow Cotton, marked Heng Zung Kung, (恒順公) stored in X No. 6 Godown, issued by the Loong Mow Godown, Pootung, (隆茂棧房) in name of Kiang Woo Kee, (江扶記) was lost on January 31.

The public are hereby warned against negotiating or accepting the said Receipt, as it has been nullified.

KIANG WOO KEE
65272 F 10

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of JOHN R. HARVEY, Deceased.	Cause No. 2336 Estate No. 524 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN R. HARVEY, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 20, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

CHAUNCEY P. HOLCOMB,
Administrator,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
January 20, 1924.
64943

In the American Consular Court for the District of Shanghai, China

In re Estate of EDWARD LINKHORST, Deceased.	Estate No. 34 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD LINKHORST, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 3, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LOUIS T. KENAKE,
Administrator,
c-o American Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.
February 3, 1924.
65288

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JOHN HERRICK McMICHAEL Deceased.	Cause No. 2380 Estate No. 542 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN HERRICK McMICHAEL, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 3, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

JAMES J. DAWE,
Executor,
c-o Frazar & Co.,
36, Jinkee Road,
Shanghai, China.
February 3, 1924.
65291

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

KIAOCHOW TSINAN LINE
TENDER FOR STEEL PLATE GIRDERS

:o:

With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, this invitation is made to suppliers to submit their tenders on Steel Plate Girders, as follows: —

ORDER NO. 1	5-Thru Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	2-Deck Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	3-Thru Plate Girders	of 15 M. Span
ORDER NO. 2	6-Thru Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	9-Thru Plate Girders	of 30 M. Span
	2-Deck Plate Girders	of 20 M. Span
	1-Deck Plate Girders	of 20 M. Span
	11-Deck Plate Girders	of 15 M. Span

All Plate Girders grouped under Order No. 1 shall be delivered fabricated not later than 4½ months after contract has been signed All Plate Girders under Order No. 2 shall be delivered fabricated not later than the time specified in the tender.

Tenders must be signed, sealed with sealing wax, marked on the outside of envelope "TENDER FOR STEEL PLATE GIRDERS" with the names of the tenderers and addressed to the Managing Director, Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Tsingtau. All tenders must reach the Railway Office before 12 o'clock noon on the 29th March, 1924, and same shall be opened and publicly read in the Railway Office in the presence of a Delegate from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, selected tender or tenders shall be referred to the Ministry of Communications for final approval.

All tenders shall be accompanied by a DEPOSIT of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) in cash, Tsingtau Currency, or certified check covering same amount from a reputable bank acceptable to the Ministry of Communications, same deposit will be returned to the respective tenderers after the selection of the tender, but that of the successful tenderer may be used as a portion of the required gusrantee deposit for a contract.

In case the selected tenderer or tenderers announce his or their inability to supply the materials or fail to call at the Railway Office for the signing of a contract within a stated period after the announcement of the selection of tender, his or their deposit made at the time of tendering shall beforfeited, and his or their tenders cancelled.

A fee of $25.00 in cash shall be charged for Specifications and drawings which are obtainable at the Head Office of the Railway, Tsingtau.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time stated and made on the Forms supplied by the Railway. The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to divide the order into lots.

By Order.
64871

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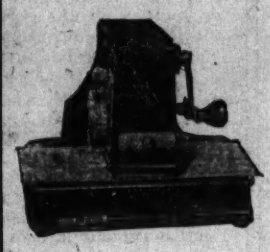

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65368 F 10

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ANNUAL LINEN SALE
AT THE
CARLTON
ON
Thursday, February 14, from 3 to 7 p.m.
AND
Friday, February 15, from 10-12 and 3-7

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
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65381 F. 12

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T. F. 241

Business and Official Notices

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Messrs. A. H. Tessier and D. C. MacMinn are no longer in the employ of the undersigned Company.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
N. Lees-Smith,
Agent.
Shanghai, February 4th, 1924.
65304 F 13

HONGKONG RACES

For the convenience of Shanghai visitors attending the coming Races at Hongkong, it is proposed to despatch the
"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"
from Hongkong at 7 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22
This Company will be glad to make advance reservations on application to the Shanghai Office.
CANADIAN PACIFIC.
T. F. 239

Dr. CHING SAU WAH, DENTIST, begs to announce the removal to more commodious quarters at 101 Broadway, corner of Nanzing Road (opposite Savoy Hotel). Hours 10 to 12 noon. 2 to 7 p.m. and by appointment. Telephone North 1927.
65171 F 28

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64808 F. 14

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., will be held at The Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1924, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) "That the authorized Capital of the Company (which is now $5,000,000 consisting of 500,000 Shares of the nominal value of $10 each whereof 375,000 have been issued) be increased from $5,000,000 consisting as aforesaid to $10,000,000 (consisting of 1,000,000 Shares of the nominal value of $10 each by the creation of 500,000 additional Shares of the nominal value of $10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) as from date of allotment for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the Shares constituting the Company's present issued capital."

(2) "That in the first instance 375,000 Shares be offered at par (in the proportion of one new Share for every one old Share held by them respectively) to the persons who on the date of the confirmation of this Resolution as a Special Resolution are registered in the Company's Share Register as the holders of the 375,000 old Shares, and so that on acceptance of the offer the nominal amount due in respect of such 375,000 new Shares shall be payable as to the sum of $5 part thereof on acceptance of such offer and as to the balance thereof on the 30th day of June 1924. And further that until such time as the said 375,000 new Shares shall be fully paid they shall vis-a-vis the said 375,000 old Shares, rank for dividend only in proportion to the ratio borne by the amount paid up thereof to the full nominal value ($10) thereof, and that any of the said 375,000 new Shares which shall not be taken up by the Company's Shareholders in manner aforesaid be disposed of in such manner as the Company's Board of Directors shall think fit.

(3) "That such offer be made by Notice specifying the number of Shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by the member on behalf of himself or his nominee will be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be at liberty to fix such time and in the case of Shareholders whose place of address is not in Hongkong to extend it to such date or dates as they may think fit."

(4) "That the balance of 250,000 Shares constituting the Company's unissued Capital be issued at such time or times in such manner and for such purposes and upon such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may decide."

(5) "That the Regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the same place on Thursday the 28th day of February 1924 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings of the abovementioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as Special Resolutions the above-mentioned Resolutions.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Thursday the 21st day of February 1924 to Thursday the 28th day of February 1924 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

The suggested new Articles of Association are similar to the old subject to clerical alterations and to the following alterations of substance, viz:—

(1) The deletion from Article 71 of the words "and holding or representing by proxy not less than one-tenth of the issued Captial."

(2) The alteration of the minimum number of Directors to four and of the maximum number to seven.

(3) The alteration of the remuneration of Directors to payment at the rate of Four thousand dollars per annum and such sums as a General Meeting may determine instead of the fixed sum of Three thousand dollars per annum and such sums as a General Meeting may determine.

(4) The alteration of the quorum of Directors to three instead of two.

(5) The addition of Articles enabling the appointment by the Directors of a Local Board or Advisory Committee in any place at a remuneration to be fixed by the Articles and the appointment by the Directors of Local General Managers, Secretaries or other Assistants, delegates or Attorneys at a remuneration to be fixed by the Directors.

(6) The addition of an Article enabling the Company to have an Official Seal and Local Registers in places outside the Colony.

A copy of the Articles of Association of the Company with the said alterations and amendments incorporated and indicated in red ink or red print can be seen during usual business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and at the Shanghai Office of the Company in Hongkong Bank Building, Shanghai in the Republic of China.

Dated at Hongkong the 31st day of January, 1924.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY H. SUCKLING,
Secretary.
65315 F 13

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Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq., M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Proplit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.
Colin Frederick Campbell, Esq.

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Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
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Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Talping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
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Manager.

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LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office, C. 7121 to 7124, General Office
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"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

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(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN-UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & fully paid-up..$20,000,000

Reserve Fund:—
Sterling .....£ 4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	V'divostock
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jeulerski,
P. Petithuguenin,
Ch. Bieuler,
Managers for Branches in Asia

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1911 and October 31st, 1915).
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 8 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money, OFFICE HOUSE, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,076,815-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $ 500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 8 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

BRANCHES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton, Hankow and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	S. Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and Exchange business transacted

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Savings deposits are cordially invited. Favorable terms are given. Accounts will be kept in Dollars or Taels, at depositors option.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
TSINAN	HARBIN
HANKOW	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.
SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai.
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase Western Union Code
Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code
Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange, Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit, Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, and Savings Accounts.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital ..	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Hancomaan Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais,

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U. S. $10,000,000.00
Owned by the National City Bank of New York

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
16 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Manila
Batavia	Panama
Bombay	Peking
Calcutta	Rangoon
Canton	San Francisco
Cebu	Santo Domingo
Colon	Shanghai
Dairen	Singapore
Hankow	Soerabaya
Harbin	Tientsin
Hongkong	Tokio
Kobe	Yokohama
Madrid	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.
We are also able to offer our Customers the service of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,345.41

Head Office: Peking
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,769,181 (about £1,647,432)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	Penang
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengtch	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
ANTUNG	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
CANTON	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
CHANGCHUN	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zee, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Established 1915
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Paid Up Capital...$2,500,000.00 Reserve Funds...$470,000.00
Head Office: 9 Ningpo Rd. Sub-Branches: 15 Szechuen Rd. 206 Boundary Rd. Travel Dept. 97 Szechuen Rd.

Branches and Agencies in the principal cities throughout China. Correspondents at the principal places abroad.

Banking Department	Savings Department Foreign Exchange Dept.	Trust Department
Travel Department	Godown Department Safe Deposit Boxes	Credit Department

Telephone to all Branches and departments Central 3050

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commerical Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$850,828.80

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Munich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka, Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

If you have business in the Far East—

The kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANISED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organisation—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York or Shanghai Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
SHANGHAI OFFICE: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD
Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits U. S. $2,850,000
CENTRAL 7944. A. E. SCHUMACHER, Manager

Meteorological Report

February 10, 1924.
Sun rises today at 6.48
Sun sets today at 17.41

SICAWEI

	Feb. 8. 10 h.	21 h.	Feb. 9. 4 h.	9 h.
Barometer (inches)	30.06	30.02	29.98	30.01
(variation for 24 hours	+0.19	—0.04	—0.12	—0.14
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hours	—0.04	—0.13	—0.08	—0.01
Wind—Direction	ENE	ENE	NE	NE
Wind—Miles per hour	11.8	8.1	18.0	15.5
Temperature (Fahr.)	40°1	40°7	41°9	43°4
Humidity %	81	96	97	94
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall, inches	—	0.315	0.48	0.01

SICAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT
February 8

		Mean 1922.	24 hrs. variation.	Previous average (50 yrs.) same period.
Temperature	(Min. 33°1)	30.08	+0.26	30.34
Temperature	(Min. 36°2)			
(Fahr.)	(Max. 41°9)	39°1	—12°5	37°1
Rainfall since January 1 (ending midnight)		35.0	0.60	2.59

行業銀東亞

The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10 Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$ 5,003,000.00
Reserved Fund	$ 750,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon,
LONDON BANKERS: The Midland Bank Limited.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Sino-Italian Bank

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,300,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital .. Silver	$1,260,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge,
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie, Leu and Co.'s Bank.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

C. MARMONT,
General Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Yungshin from Ningpo: Messrs. L. P. Dacimeties, C. Ross, Anthory, Lenwero, Park, Leitos, Swartz, Barres, Van Schjik Hekuring.
Per C.M. s.s. Kiangan from Hankow: Mr. Harris.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. L. Lehrbas, Miss Dietz.
Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Major Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Little and five children, Mr. J. N. Lepeklin; from Kiukiang: Messrs. J. A. Voyce, J. Reid, C. W. Duff. Miss D. I. Chapman.
Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong: Miss E. Cohen, Capt. J. Crommelier, Mrs. K. M. Chang, Mr. M. Cammal, Capt. W. A. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. D. Dura, Mr. and Mrs. P. Drummond, Mrs. S. Howard, Messrs. J. C. Jen, H. C. Kan, Mr. and Mrs. E S Kadorie, Mrs Yinson and Master W. Lee, Misses G. and A. Lee, Dr. S. F. Lee, Mr. P W. Massey, Mr and Mrs J W Moore, Messrs. H. Mok, M. T. Chang, Miss F. Neave, Mr. and Mrs. P. Parsons, Mrs. and Miss Paterron, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pembles, Mr. P. J. Rycroft, Messrs. Pen Bik-luen, Lee Wai-sang, Lee Ting, J. Safier, Misses K. Shakmoon, F. and M. Shakmoon, Messrs. E Shakmoon, A. B. Thompson, E. S. Wilkinson, J. H. Holdsworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wigg, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davies, Dr. V. B. Appleton, Miss E. Bell, Messrs. J. F. Das Caldas, J. L. Durand, S. L. Kice, A. Peelos. For Vancouver: Miss E. M. Duncan, Messrs. J. R. Hopkins, H. de Leeuw, J. McArthur, C. W. Reeve, C. D. Vancersteen, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Smitton, Mrs. McArthur, Miss S. Bancroft, Capt. Campbell, Misses E. Lawson, F. R. Moncrose, Mr. P. E. Smell; for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. J. Struthers; for Nagasaki: Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Christensen.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Canadian Freighter	Jan. 13
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 13
Stanley Dollar	Jan. 13
President Wilson	Jan. 17
Korea Maru	Jan. 26
Shabonee	Feb. 3
President Lincoln	Feb. 4
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 8

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Jan. 15

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

President Grant	Jan. 10
Kaga Maru	Jan. 12
Manila Maru	Jan. 14
President Madison	Jan. 20
Eldridge	Jan. 21
President McKinley	Feb. 1
Alabama Maru	Feb. 2
Iyo Maru	Feb. 4

FOR SEATTLE

Erviken	Jan. 4
Elkridge	Jan. 15
Wawalona	Jan. 23
Hannawa	Jan. 23
Dewey	Jan. 30
Montague	Feb. 2
Storviken	Feb. 2

COOSBAG, ORE.

Rio Azul	Jan. 9

FOR NEW YORK

Gaelic Prince	Jan. 3
Havre Maru	Jan. 6
Franconia	Jan. 10
Peleus	Jan. 13
Narbo	Jan. 14
Langton Hall	Jan. 18
Kendal Castle	Jan. 21
Edgefield	Jan. 22
Hanover	Jan. 24
Hambury Maru	Jan. 25
Gothic Prince	Jan. 28
President Harrison	Feb. 1
Wray Castle	Feb. 5

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Telemachus	Jan. 1
Patroclus	Jan. 3
Menelaus	Jan. 7
Diomed	Jan. 7
Khiva	Jan. 8
Sandon Hall	Jan. 10
Hakone Maru	Jan. 12
Laomedon	Jan. 15
Titan	Jan. 15
Glentara	Jan. 19
Macedonia	Jan. 22
Lycaon	Jan. 24
City of Cambridge	Jan. 25
Suwa Maru	Jan. 26
Tottori Maru	Jan. 28
Hyson	Jan. 30
Mentor	Feb. 2
Kashgar	Feb. 5
Fushimi Maru	Feb. 9

FOR BARCELONIA

Isla de Panay	Jan. 24

FOR HAMBURG

Pruessen	Jan. 7
Hindenburg	Jan. 15
Tsuruga Maru	Jan. 16
Schlesien	Jan. 27
Emil Kirdorf	Feb. 1
Celebes Maru	Feb. 4
Saarbruecken	Feb. 5

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldkerk	Feb. 4

FOR COPENHAGEN

Malaya	Jan. 13
Annam	Jan. 26

FOR MARSEILLES

Paul Lecat	Jan. 4
Andre Lebon	Jan. 18
Amboise	Feb. 1

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta	Jan. 1

FOR INDIA

Japan	Jan. 15
Sicilia	Jan. 16
Moji Maru	Jan. 24
Kutsang	Jan. 26
Silverbirch	Feb. 3
Poleric	Feb. 5

FOR LAURA OCEAN ISLAND

Emlynian	Feb. 8

Passengers Departed

Per I-C. s.s. Tackwo for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Mann, Master H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Grossland, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Collaco, Messrs. Gauge, Nelson, H. H. Jasham, H. Puls, Sinford, R. H. Nash, Malone, Mackay, Hunter, G. A. Flaconer Tqit; for Kiukiang: Master A. Eicherbaum; for Ngankin: Mr. A. W. S. Lee.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. G. Carrelie, Mr. and Mrs. Bosselman, Messrs. Bardac, C. R. Greenberg, J. M. Lapeklin, Noxon, Konig, four Fathers.
Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Hongkong: Messrs. P. W. F. Mills, R. L. Stewart, Andrews; for Canton: Mr. E. C. Fort.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closed

Banks	Closing Quotations
Stock	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,100 B.
Chartered	£19⅝
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$725
North China	Tls. 138
Union of Canton	H.$232½
Yangtsze	H$26 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 22
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$140 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$550
Shipping	
Indo-China Del.	H.$133½
Indo-China Pref.	H.$33½ B.
"Shell"	93/- B.
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 75
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 53 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 21½ B.
Oriental Cons.	13/-
Raub	$5.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$167 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94
New. Eng. Works Pref.	Tls. 6½ Tls. 5.35 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 180
Hongkong Wharf	H.$187 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$50 B.
S'hai Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land.	Tls. 120 B.
Shanghai Land.	Tls. 117 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12¼ B
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 113½ B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Cotton.	Old 65 New 40
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	Tls. 272 B.
Green Island	Tls. 38¼ B.
Langkats	Tls. 32½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90
Stores	
Hall and Holts	Tls. 7 B.
Llewelyn	Tls. 35 B.
Lane Crawford	Tls. 104 B.
Moutrie	$10
Watson	H.$25 B.
Weeks	Tls. 11 S.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 6¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.90
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 25
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.95 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. .140
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14
Kali Glideks	Tls. 5
Kapayang	Tls. 12
Karan	Tls. 6
Kedah	Tls. 1.05 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14
Padang	Tls. 6½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.20 B.
Permata	Tls. 2.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 1.35 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4.35 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8¾ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls 3¼
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 67½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.70
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.20 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 3.30 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 170 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 46 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 140

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Business Done

Shanghai, February 9, 1924

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Money Exchange

Shanghai, February 9, 1924

Mex. Dollar market rate 71.875
Native Interest 02
Copper Cash 257.000
Shanghai Gold Bar 314
Bar Silver 33⅜
Bank rate of Discount 4%
Paris on London 94.05
New York on London 432¼
London:
Telegraphic Transfer .. 3/3¼
Demand 3/3⅜
New York:
Telegraphic Transfer .. 70¼
Demand 70½

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London T.T. 3/3¼
London Demand 3/3⅜
London 4 m-s. 3/3½
India T.T. 231¾
France T.T. 1515
America T.T. 70¼
Hongkong T.T. 72¼
Japan T.T. 64½
Batavia T.T. 195
Straits T.T. 72

BANKS BUYING RATES

London 4 m-s. Credits... 3/5¼
London 4 m-s. Docts 3/5½
London 6 m-s. Credits ... 3/5⅝
London 6 m-s. Docts ..... —
France 4 m-s. 1595
America 4 m-s. L/c 73⅝
Docs 74¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 72⅜ = Tls. 137.46
@ exch. 72.1 = Mex. $190.65
Sovereign: Bank Buying Rate
@ 3s. 4½d. = Tls. 5.86
@ exch. 72.1 = Mex. $8.13

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY

Hk. Tls. 5.40 @ 3/3⅞ £1
Hk. Tls. 1.27 @ 70⅝ Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 1505½ Fr. 16.77
Hk. Tls. 1 @ — Marks —
Hk. Tls. @ 64⅝ Yen 1.72
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 228⅜ Rupees 2.55
Hk. Tls. 1 @ — Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1 @ 16.15 Ital. Lire 17.99

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 71⅝
Demand buying on America 72⅜
Demand selling on London 3/5⅞
Demand buying on London 3/4⅞

Chinese Government Bonds
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Last Friday.	Yes'days.
3rd Year 6%	95.00	96.00
5th Year 6%	62.00	63.00
7th Year 6%	49.90	50.50
9th Year 6%	74.00	74.70
6% Consolidated	54.50	54.90
7% Consolidated	64.50	65.00
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	16.05	16.50

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 575,000 ... Taels 100
Roubles 100 ..... Mex. $0.03

Rubber Prices

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Company have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents in connection with the auctions held there on Jan. 8:

Average price realised.
No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.47⅝.
No. 1 Crepe $0.48⅛.
Catalogued 733 tons, Sold 434 tons.
London quotation 1s. 1⅞d.
Market steady but quiet.

The China Press Want Ads
OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

THE CROWN PHOTO CO.
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Rubber Output

	Dec.	Jan.
Alma	25,000	22,000
Anglo Dutch	60,000	64,000
Anglo-Java	183,000	184,000
Batu Anam	3,200	
Bukit Toh Alang	26,600	25,500
Bute	18,800	17,500
Chempedak	16,700	
Chemor United	25,800	
Cheng	15,700	
Consolidated	58,552	53,000
Dominion	27,928	28,032
Gula Kalumpong	85,000	
Java Consolidated	72,000	68,300
Kapala Island	—	—
Kapaang	12,597	
Karan	6,858	8,146
Kota Bahroe	29,933	29,156
Kroewoek	59,000	59,000
Langkat	92,500	92,500
New Amherst	9,236	8,214
Padang	20,000	19,700
Permata	8,573	
Repah	20,200	
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	10,800	
See Kee	12,000	
Shanghai Kedah	23,680	24,496
Shanghai Kelantan	*6,800	†12,500
Shanghai Malay	21,439	
Senawang	21,700	
Shanghai-Seremban	15,900	
Shanghai-Pahang	12,204	16,432
Shanghai Klebang	8,500	
Shanghai Sumatra	61,102	61,110
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	—	—
Sungei Duri	19,773	23,698
Tebong	72,000	
Taiping	8,399	
Tenah Merah	21,800	21,900
Ziangbe	46,200	67,500

*17 days tapping.
†24 days tapping.

Weather Report

Feb. 8.—The depression reaching Hokkaido grows very deep. Area of very low pressures from Tongking to Fukien; a center is apparently developing to the N. of Kwangtung. Violent cyclonic winds on the Sea of Japan. Winds from NE on our coasts and from SW in Tongking and Kwangtung. Weather overcast and cold. Rain at Formosa and towards the evening in our Valley. Fog in the Gulf of Tongking.

Feb. 9.—Rain at intervals during the night and the morning. Northeasterly breezes with some squalls. The pressure has fallen again.

Steamers Departed

February 8

Shinyo Maru for San Francico

February 9

Liuhsing for cruise
Tjimanoek for Chinwangtao
Tjisondari for Java ports
Ampullaria for Tsingtao
Fushimi Maru for Europe
Omi Maru for Japan
Yungshin for Ningpo
Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo

Wu Pei-fu Agrees To Shift In Fukien To Avert War Here

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 6.—It is understood that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has agreed to the appointment of General Sun Chuan-fang as Tuli of Kiangsi, and that a mandate containing the appointment will be issued immediately after the New Year holidays. In addition to this appointment, which is designed to remove the possibility of hostilities between Chekiang and Fukien, it is reported that Premier Sun Pao-chi has sent a delegate to Wuchang to interview Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan and discuss the rehabilitation of Hunan and measures to prevent that province from being drawn into hostilities either with the South or in the East.

Steamers Arrived

February 9

Yungshin from Ningpo
Lushan Maru from Hongkong
Kiangan from Hankow
Kutwo from Hankow
Tatung from Hankow
E. of Russia from Hongkong

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia, for Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Vessels Due

Anchen, *Hamburg* .....Feb. 13
Antiochas, *New York* ....Feb. 11
Atreus, *Liverpool* .....Feb. 15
Aso Maru, *Yokohama*, ...Feb. 12
Bellerophon, *Otaru* .....Feb. 13
Changchow, *Hongkong* ..Feb. 16
Chili, *Marseilles* .....Feb. 15
Cordillere, *Kobe* .....Feb. 11
Chengtu, *Tientsin* .....Feb. 11
Demodocus, *Liverpool* ....Feb. 10
Durban Maru, *Kobe* .....Feb. 11
Eelbeck, *Seattle* .....Feb. 10
Erle, *Europe* .....Feb. 11
Fausang, *Tientsin* .....Feb. 13
Fengtien, *Tientsin* .....Feb. 18
Hemland, *Gothenburg* ....Feb. 11
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ..Feb. 12
Hsin Ningchao, *Ningpo* ..Feb. 10
Ixion, *Kobe* .....Feb. 14
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....Feb. 18
Kwongsang, *Pukow* ....Feb. 13
Kiangfoo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 15
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .....Feb. 12
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....Feb. 16
Kitano Maru, *Europe* ....Feb. 16
Kina, *Europe* .....Feb. 12
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....Feb. 10
Kiangyu, *Hankow* .....Feb. 14
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 14
Kwangping, *Chinwangtao* Feb. 10
Luchow, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 13
Luenho, *Hankow* .....Feb. 13
Luenyj, *Hankow* .....Feb. 15
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 10
Lushan Maru, *Hongkong* Feb. 10
Madoera, *U. S. A.* .....Feb. 13
Morea, *Yokohama* .....Feb. 15
Naldera, *London* .....Feb. 12
Ngankin, *Hankow* .....Feb. 10
Nikko Maru, *Osaka* .....Feb. 10
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki* Feb. 14
Pawlet, *Portland* .....Feb. 18
Pembrokeshire, *London* ..Feb. 17
Pingwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 11
P. Cleveland, *S. Francisco* Feb. 13
Poyang, *Hankow* .....Feb. 13
Pres. Jackson, *Hongkong* Feb. 12
Perim, *Immingham* .....Feb. 11
Pres. Taft, *Hongkong* ....Feb 15
Rokko Maru, *Yokohama* ..Feb. 18
Rhineland, *Kobe* .....Feb. 11
Satsuma, S. *Francisco* ....Feb. 16
Shengking, *Ningpo* .....Feb. 13
Shinon, *Chinwangtao* ....Feb. 10
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao* .....Feb. 15
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* ....Feb. 13
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* ....Feb. 10
Shanghai M. *Nagasaki* ..Feb. 11
Soudan, *Bombay* .....Feb. 11
Suiwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 16
Taito Maru, *Hongkong* ..Feb. 17
Takada, *Calcutta* .....Feb. 17
Takeshima Maru, *Osaka* ..Feb. 17
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Feb. 17
Tungting, *Hankow* .....Feb. 18
Taian Maru, *Yokohama* ..Feb. 13
Tymeric, *Balboa* .....Feb. 14
Tjibesar, *Batavia* .....Feb. 10
Tungchow, *Tientsin* .....Feb. 13
Waishing, *Tsingtao* .....Feb. 11
Wm. Campion, *Dos Angeles* Feb. 12
Wenchow, *Hankow* .....Feb. 11
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....Feb. 16
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Feb. 14
Yadou, *Antwerp* .....Feb. 18
Yatshing, *Hongkong* .....Feb. 12
Yusang, *Tientsin* .....Feb. 10
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka* ..Feb. 12
V'ale, *Boston, S. Francisco* Feb. 16
Yomei Maru, *Hongkong* ..Feb. 16
Yingchow, *Hongkong* ....Feb. 14
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Feb. 12

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Bentley's Complete Phrase Code New Edition	$15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Pocket Edition	$15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (Improved.)	$50.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase & Table Code Big Size	$50.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase & Table Code Pocket Ed.	$30.00
Commercial Telegraph & Cable Code with Supplement	$45.00
Commercial Telegraph & Cable Code Pocket Edition	$35.00
General Telegraph Code Five Letter Words	$45.00
Lieber's Standard Code (English) & (French)	$35.00
Peterson's International Banking Code	$40.00
Voller's 12 Figure-system	$12.00
Western Union Five-Letter Code	$75.00
Whitelaw's 401 Million Ciphers for private codes	$50.00

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Honan Coal Anthracite (Screened) Salamandre Stoves	$19.00 per ton
Luaking Coal Anthracite (Screened) Hard	$18.00 per ton
Steam Hard Coal (Nuts)	$17.50 per ton
House Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$20.00 per ton
House Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Screened)	$18.00 per ton
Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Screened)	$17.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Mix)	$13.00 per ton
Steam Coal (Dust)	$11.00 per ton
Fire Wood (Large) 40 bundles	$1.00
Charcoal (Large) one basket	$ 0.60

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M. Kameneff, In Speech At Soviet Meet, Details New Russ Foreign Policy

Moscow's Plans In Negotiations With Britain And Italy Are Outlined By Acting Head Of Council Of People's Commissars

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 31.—The main feature of yesterday's session of the Congress of Soviets of the U. S. S. R. was the speech of Kameneff, Acting President of the Council of People's Commissaries, reporting on the all-round activities of the Union Government. Referring to Russia's international situation, Mr. Kameneff stated in part the following:

"The most characteristic feature of our days is the breakdown of the Versailles Treaty, due to the avowed impossibility of restoring European economy on the basis of this Treaty, as well as the increasing antagonism which originated from it among the "victors." On this background we see steadily growing power of the Soviet Republic, which did not wish at the time to be with either the victors or the vanquished. The policy of peace as pursued by the Soviet Government, which is one of patient expectation and is based on the knowledge that it is impossible to restore the world economy without active cooperation of a hundred and thirty million people united in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—this policy is now yielding its results: in all countries of the world there is an increasing interest for economic and political co-operation with the Soviet Republics."

MACDONALD HAMPERED

Speaking of England, Mr. Kameneff declares that the Soviet Government cherishes no illusions with regard to the coming to power of the Labor Party, whose leaders' policies are fairly well known. True, by giving their votes to the Labor Party the English workers voted for full, unconditional recognition of the U. S. S. R. But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leans not on the Labor movement alone, but on the Liberals, too; and in fact attempts may already be noticed at hampering the unconditional recognition.

However, the Soviet Government may hope that Mr. MacDonald will live up to the pledge given to British Labor. The Soviet Government is well aware that after the recognition there will yet remain outstanding questions which must be readjusted, but it sees that an agreement is quite possible. Accordingly, the Soviet has already declared to the British Government it is willing to create, after the recognition, a joint Anglo-Russian Commission for settling eventual outstanding economic issues. "Anyway,"—concludes Mr. Kameneff in this part of his speech—"we wish to hope that with Mr. MacDonald more than with anyone of his predecessors we could reach an agreement regarding the safeguarding of the peace of the world, the way to adjusting the various conflicing interests that are rending the world today, and the alleviation of the burden of military expenses weighing on all Europe and, in particular, on British Labor.

ITALIAN RECOGNITION

The Congress met with loud applause Mr. Kameneff's statement about the favorable course of Italo-Russian negotiations and the signing, eventually within the next few days, of a treaty providing for full *de jure* recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Italy.

The speaker then referred to France, remarking that the true motives actuating the French Government when it made some new departure in its relations to the Soviet should be ascribed to the fear of seeing the other allies steal a march on France in the matter of resuming relations with the U. S. S. R.

Commenting upon the reports lately appearing in the press with reference to the mediating mission undertaken by the Czech Premier Benes, Mr. Kameneff points out that it would be more rational and effective to conduct such negotiations as are bound to come without intermediaries. Indeed, the Soviet is quite prepared to enter into a business discussion of outstanding economic issues which unsettled, do mutual harm.

CRITICISES FRANCE

"We have been compelled to transfer part of our trade apparatus from France to England," continues Mr. Kameneff. "And I am afraid we shall have to go on acting in the same manner insofar as the absolutely untenable position of our trade organs will continue to grow from bad to worse owing to the to the want of a treaty. We shall certainly, as heretofore, prefer dealing with countries with which we are settling trade relations and where we run no risk of undesirable incidents. France ought to realise that what has been nationalised remains nationalised; our gallant soldiers of the Red Army did not shed their blood in the struggle against interventionists for the Seine Tribunal to be eventually allowed to reshape that which was conquered with blood. Believing in that business relations are mutually profitable, we are ready at any moment to start negotiations, but not unless there be recognised certain simplest axioms as already accepted by England and Italy."

Passing, then, to Germany, Mr. Kameneff states once more that the consolidation of friendly relations and strengthening of economic bonds with this country are certainly fundamental principles of the Soviet's policy. The Soviet Government could not pass by the crisis that shook Germany in October—November last. Indeed, states the speaker, Mr. Stresemann had declared—and in this the Soviet Government agreed with him—that the fortunes of the Soviet Republics and Germany were closely bound in those critical days: it was as clear to the Soviet as it was to Stresemann that the victory of militaristic reaction in Germany spelled the opening of the gate into the Soviet Republics to world imperialism.

The eventual advance of French troops, on the shoulders of triumphant German counter-revolution, into the heart of the country would be tantamount to shaking the stable basis in the world situation on which the Soviet Republics are grounded. It is but natural that under such conditions the Soviet Government should have taken preventive measures such as negotiations with bordering States anent non-interference with the German situation, free transit, etc.—whereas the Soviet Government gave documentary proof of its peaceful aims.

EASTERN RELATIONS

In the next part of his report, frequently interrupted by tremendous applause, Mr. Kameneff speaks of the mutual relations with the nations of the East.

"Our friendship with the Orient, striving at independent national progress, is not the product merely of the present day situation, but one of the corner stones of the Soviet Government's policy. This friendship we do not bargain," declares the speaker. "The manner in which was met the news of Lenin's death makes us proud that our leader inspired, in the far China, the forces of a democratic nation to a new liberating work. The peoples of the East must know that our friendship with them is as sacred to us as it is to themselves."

The speaker stresses that casual misunderstandings, such as divergence of views in part with Turkey on questions of trade relations, are always favorably adjusted, thanks to the goodwill which the Soviet Government constantly shows and continues to show.

RUSSIA'S POLICY

Summing up his report on the international policy of the Soviet Government, Mr. Kameneff formulates it thus: friendship with all the nations of the world, brotherly sympathy with oppressed peoples, business and peaceful relations will all the Governments. Remarking that the Soviet Republics have reached a turning point of their international position, the Acting Chairman of the Council of P. C. recalls Mr. Lenin's words, to the effect that "the later the recognition, the worse the conditions set forth by us with regard to it." They are greatly mistaken, declares the speaker, who believe the Soviet Government will pay for recognition "de jure." For the Soviet such recognition is paramount a legalisation of trade relations which are quite as much necessary to Russia's counter-partners. *de jure* recognition is by itself no special favor; the Soviet Republics are not after it as a sort of rank distinction.

WATCHFULLY WAITING

Dwelling on the strengthening of the international position of the Union of Soviet Republics and recalling, at the same time, Lord Curzon's ultimatum last May, as well as the October-November events in Central Europe, the speaker calls upon all not to relax watch. "Were some mad hand to attempt to disturb our peace and economic constructive work;"—he declares emphatically—"all the country and all the nations of the Union will rise like one man to fight for the independence of the soil where the mortal remnants of our great leader are now lying buried."

Mr. Kameneff then spoke of Russian foreign trade: the monopoly of foreign commerce, he states, is immutable. This principle, too, the Soviet Government does not bargain: it would rather wait with the conclusion of such treaty or other than alter the principle. On this point the Soviet will not compromise, and any one who wishes to have economic relations with the Union must put up with the fact. It is already long since the Soviet Government declared—Lenin being its mouthpiece—its willingness to attract foreign capital, and it will be faithful entirely to Lenin's policy in this question as well as in all others. However, foreign capital wishing to collaborate in Russia must clearly understand that the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is no object of colonial exploitation.

Won Prize for Essay on Highway Safety.

Miss Teresa M. Lenney

Miss Teresa M. Lenny, teacher in the New Rochelle, N. Y., public schools, was the winner among 60,000 other teachers in the 1923 national contest conducted by the Highway Education Board for the best "practical lesson on highway safety." She receives $500 and a trip to Washington, with all expenses paid.

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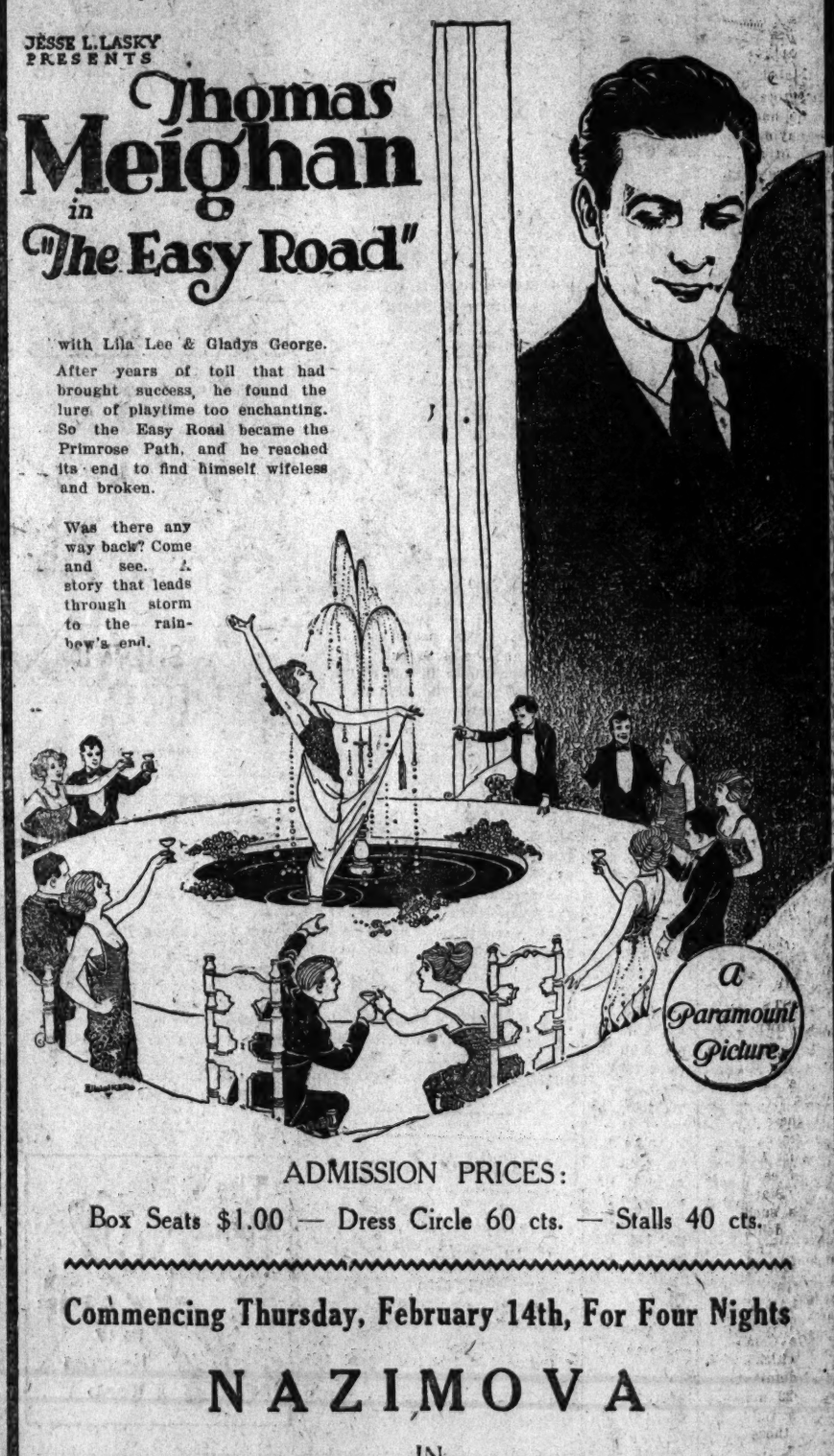
with Lila Lee & Gladys George.

After years of toil that had brought success, he found the lure of playtime too enchanting. So the Easy Road became the Primrose Path, and he reached its end to find himself wifeless and broken.

Was there any way back? Come and see. A story that leads through storm to the rainbow's end.



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Nazimova's peerless artistry in a photoplay of fantasy and history, beauty and allurment, tragedy and comedy, spirituality and passion,

Salome, mysterious woman of history, becomes flesh and blood, endowed with soul and spirit, through her vivifying portrayal.

HISTORY'S GREATEST VAMPIRE

Salome, child of a decadent age and race, with all her wiles to lure the prophet to her side, pictured in daring realism by the incomparable Nazimova. The famous dance of the Seven Viles—a gorgeous climax. Story by Oscar Wilde.

Admission Prices: $1.00, 60 cts. and 40 cts.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE Monday at 3 p.m. — Ethel Clayton in "Crooked Streets" A thrilling melodrama of Shanghai

The ABC Of The Entire European Situation

John F. Sinclair is an investment banker who was special lecturer in law at the University of Minnesota, 1915-18. At the end of five months' tour of Europe, just completed, he has begun a discussion of the European situation from a new viewpoint—the financial—and, designedly, has expressed himself in simple terms for the benefit of the lay reader. Further articles by him will appear in The China Press.

BY JOHN F. SINCLAIR

I saw Alexander Kerensky in July. He is the editor of a Russian daily paper in Berlin, where 400,000 Russians now live. Still a young man, in his early forties, possessing all the fire and enthusiasm of youth, he has become one of the most interesting personalities in Europe.

"I do not know how long the present government of Russia will last," said this former Premier of Russia, "but I do know that Russia will live. She has not yet started to write her name on history's page. Russia will come back."

Before the war Russian exports exceeded imports. In 1913 her exports totaled $782,000,000 and her imports totaled $707,000,000. You see she had no problem involved in paying her way. More than half of all her exports in that year were foodstuffs. From 1914 to 1917 she imported more than she exported. Since that time both her imports and exports have dwindled almost to nothing.

TRANSPORTATION BIG PROBLEM

Russia, since 1917, has not been a factor in international trade. As a result prices of grains have greatly increased on the world market and the American and Canadian farmers have thereby received higher prices for their products. The return of the Russian grain to the European market from this year on as now seems very probable, can only spell lower prices to the farmers of America and Canada.

She has many problems to solve. One of the most serious of them is that of transportation. Before the war the old Imperial Government gave $500,000,000 a year from the National Treasury to assist the railroads and to keep the railroad rates down to a low figure. Now after the wreck of war and revolution, the Department of Transport in 1922 asked the Department of Finance for $38,000,000 and received $15,000,000. Still the railroads attained 33 percent of their pre-war transport in 1922. The program for the next three years calls for 508 new locomotives and the repairing of 1,800 old ones. Both freight and passenger service are greatly improved over what they were two years ago but conditions are very serious.

MOST TRUSTS SHOW PROFIT

The state-owned industries of Russia are now operated and managed by so-called "trusts," of which there are 459, covering 4,425 shops employing 818,000 workers. These trusts are directly responsible to the Supreme Council of National Economy. The entire profit of each trust is turned over to the State Treasury, but the state, as such, is not responsible for the debts and obligations of the trust. The trust is responsible for its obligations only to the limit of its capital.

Each trust is managed by a Board of Directors, appointed by the Supreme Council of National Economy, which interferes every little with detail operation. For the year 1922 most of the trusts in the lighter industries show a profit, while those in the heavy ones, like iron and steel, show a loss.

Seventy million dollars worth of products were taken from industry by the Government in the first half of 1922, for which no compensation was given. Not until October, 1922, did all Government departments pay for all the goods that they ordered. This meant a very severe strain on certain of the trusts. The lighter industries began to improve first. The trusts handling cotton, woolen, sugar, furs, rubber, brass, paper, tobacco, matches, chemicals and leather are today showing a profit on the national books. No great credit problem is involved in the handling of these.

Russian matches are being exported and are underselling those produced in Sweden on the European markets. Rubber goods are now going on the European markets. Sugar production increased 450 percent in 1923 over 1922. As a result, the price of sugar has decreased within Russia from 60 cents a pound in 1922 to 10 cents a pound in 1923. Cotton production is now about two-thirds of pre-war production. Still Russia must import 35,000 tons of cotton for 1924, and also 5,000 tons of wool. The lighter industries are coming back. It is the heavy ones that cause the real problem.

Of the 274 men now on the highest boards of the Department of Government Industries, 204 have had university education. Before the revolution 75 of this number were technical engineers, while another 51 of them were managers in private industries.

In the coal industry production has increased during the past year from 25 to 35 percent of the pre-war production. The iron and steel industry is in the worst shape with less than 10 percent of pre-war production. The belief in Russia is that these industries will be the last to revive, for the credit problem with them has not been satisfactorily solved.

This brings us to the Government budget.

In 1913 it took $1,500,000,000 to run the Government of Russia and there was no deficit. In 1923 the expenses are expected to be $575,000,000, and the income $480,000,000. The difference, $95,000,000, is made up by the Government issuing new, unsecured paper rubles.

In 1920 Russia raised less than 30 percent of her expenses. In 1921 this was increased to 45 percent. In 1922 she raised 80 percent of her expenses and in 1923 she expects to raise 85 percent. Beginning with 1925, the Commissioner of Finance expects to make his receipts balance with his expenditures. Until than Russia will continue to issue new paper money (rubles) just as she has since the revolution and the paper ruble will continue to go down in value. In 1913 an American dollar would purchase two rubles. Now it will purchase 180,000,000 of them.

At first the Soviet Government deliberately debased the currency so as to eliminate money as the medium of exchange. It now sees the fallacy and the utter futility of such a policy. Here again Russia has completely changed fronts. The Government of Russia is giving to no problem more study than that of money and credit. Recently it secured the services of Prof. Gustav Cassel of Sweden to act as financial advisor. Prof. Cassel is recognised as one of the greatest authorities in the world on the whole subject of money and credit. As a result, the State Bank of Russia has been reorganised with a paid up capital and surplus of $30,000,000. It has now 220 branches scattered throughout Russia.

"Yes, we believe in the gold standard. The State Bank of Russia in issuing its new money is proceeding on that basis," declared Mr. Scheiman, President of the State Bank. "The law under which we are organised requires us to carry 20 percent gold reserve against our total bank notes issued and outstanding. We have today 40 percent, or twice our legal requirements. The new Russian money, the czerwonetz, is equal to 10 gold rubles ($5.15) and is the best secured currency in Europe today."

RUSSIA KEEPS ITS GOLD

On Aug. 16, 1923, the State Bank of Russia had issued and outstanding $81,000,000 in new czerwonetz money notes. This amount is secured by $36,000,000 in gold reserve. This is a gold reserve equal to 44 percent of the notes outstanding. The new czerwonetz is now quoted on the London market at a higher figure than the English pound sterling.

"Mr. Scheiman, will you give me gold if I present a czerwonetz to your bank for payment?" I asked.

"No, we will not part with our gold. But I will give you American dollars or English pound sterling for your czerwonetz. That should be satisfactory."

Of course, Russia's paper money outstanding in 1913 was worth $825,000,000 and she had nearly $600,000,000 in gold to back it up. Today she is far down the economic and financial scale. But the problem is less to determine how far down she is, than to see if, economically and financially speaking, she is moving in the right direction. Her record since March, 1921, shows that she is. She is recovering her financial poise.

Russia, the rich child of nature, has been forced to play a lone hand during the past six years. Gradually she has come to realize that her salvation would not come from without but from within Russia. That she is on the road to economic and financial recovery within her country there can be no doubt. She has absolutely set to work to bring her Government expenses within her receipts; she has re-established the gold standard in order to rebuild her shattered machine of international grade. Her success along these two lines during the past two years has been very striking. Russia is coming back.

I left Russia with one thought uppermost in my mind: Russia is now far more able to live without Europe than Europe is to live without Russia.

Wins Nobel Prize For Medicine

Dr. F. G. Banting

Dr. F. G. Banting, of Toronto, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for 1923, together with Dr. J. G. MacLeod, for the discovery of insulin, used in the cure of diabetes.

The China Press Want Ads Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

APOLLO THEATRE

To-day at 3 p.m.

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"BLOW YOUR OWN HORN"

AND

"COLD CHILLS" with LOUISE FAZENDA

SHOWING AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE

Tonight and Monday, Feb. 10th and 11th
Shows at 3.15—7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

"EVIDENCE"

A super-feature played by all-star Chinese actors. It's a Chinese story perfectly made into a beautiful photo-play.

The Cinema-Lovers will be delighted with it.

You'll See and then say true it's very Good!

Admission; $1.00, 0.70, 0.50 and 0.30. Matinees $0.60, 0.40, 0.20

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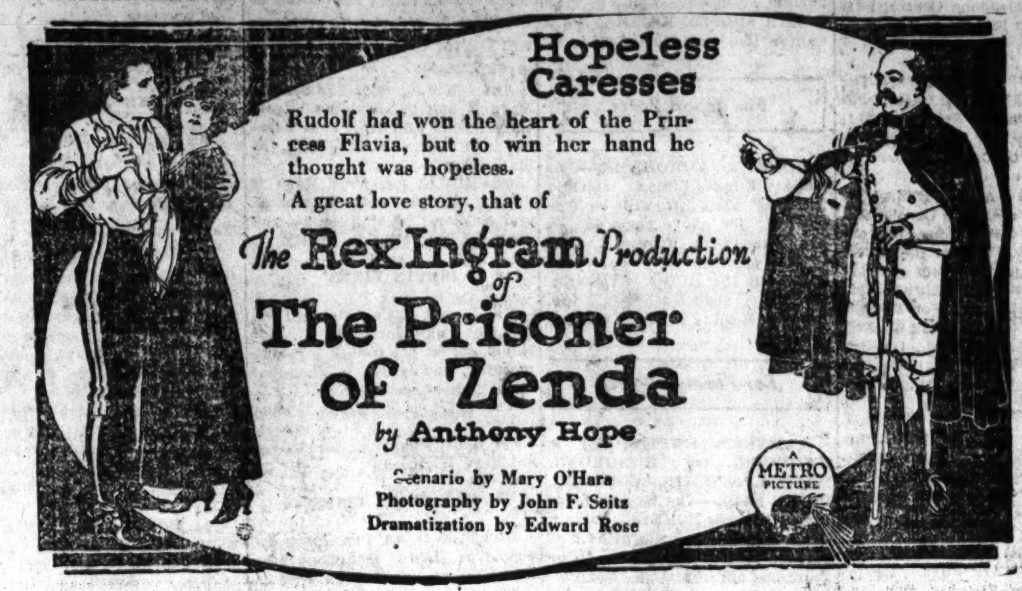
Hopeless Caresses
Rudolf had won the heart of the Princess Flavia, but to win her hand he thought was hopeless.
A great love story, that of
The Rex Ingram Production of
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by Anthony Hope
Scenario by Mary O'Hara
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FOR TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

WITH DAILY MATINEES AT 3 P.M.

A STORY TOLD WITH MATCHLESS SKILL BY A WRITER OF WORLD RENOWN (who knows how) WITH REMARKABLE CHARACTER PORTRAYALS BY ONE OF THE MOST NOTEWORTHY CASTS EVER ASSEMBLED

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RIN-TIN-TIN IN "WHERE THE NORTH BEGINS"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. HIANGYUNG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday, Feb. 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 11, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGAN, Capt. Ross, will leave on Monday, February 11, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 12, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGHSIN, Capt. Kornfeldt will leave on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. KWANGTAH, Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday morning, Feb. 12. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Old Ningpo Wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 13, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday February 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain will leave on Thursday, Feb. 14, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, February 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, February 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extension to Freight and passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, February 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Te. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTIEN, Captain Randbye will leave on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. YUSHUN Capt. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning, February 12. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW, KEELUNG & TAKAO.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain T. Nasbu, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 14, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING on February 13, 1924. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 12 The Bund, Tel. Central 317.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer KOHOKU MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain. M. Miyata, will be despatched from O. S. K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on February 15, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Japan Ports

KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—The Hugo Stinnes-Linien steamer ALBERT VOGLER will be despatched for above ports on or about the 20th February. For further particulars as to passage apply to the HUGO STINNES-LINIEN, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58, Kiangse Road. Phone C. 6556.

For Foreign Ports

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORTS SAID.—The Hugo Stinnes Linien steamer SCHEER, Captain Brahms, 13,000 tons, will be despatched for above ports on/or about the 5th of March. For further particulars as to freight apply to the HUGO STINNES-LINIEN, Ostasien-Fahrt, 58 Kiangse Road. Phone C. 6556.

VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamship, Limited, s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, will leave the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf on Sunday, February 10. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand baggage only at 11 a.m. For further particulars, apply to the Agent, Hongkong Bank Building, 12 Bund. Phone C. 5581.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wenchow left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due to return here from Pukow on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo is due in Shanghai from Hankow tomorrow.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Changchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing is due in Shanghai from Chnton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday afternoon.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Chengtu left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinon (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due at Woosung today.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Tsingtao this morning.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday afternoon.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and docks at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning, and docks at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer will sail for the same port at daybreak Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Tuesday and docks at the N. Y. K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aso Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Nagoya next Tuesday and docks at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. and O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on January 15, left Hongkong at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and is due in Shanghai about tomorrow afternoon.

The B.I. s.s. Takada, from Calcutta on January 24, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Wednesday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Perim was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at daylight on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. China was to leave London on Feb. 1 and arrives in Shanghai about March 11.

The P. and O. s.s. Padua, from London on Jan. 9, is expected to leave Colombo tomorrow for Shanghai and ports.

The N.D.L. s.s. Aachen left Medan on February 2 and is expected in Shanghai about Feb. 13.

The N.D.L. s.s. Hienburg left Port Said on January 31 and is expected in Shanghai on March 5.

The P. and O. s.s. Naldera, from London on Jan. 4, was expected to leave Hongkong early yesterday morning, and arrives in Shanghai at daylight Tuesday morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai this morning.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Atreus left Singapore on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on February 15.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ixion left Kobe yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Miike next Thursday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Antilochus left Hongkong on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Khyber, from London on January 13, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai next Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kalyan is due to leave London next Friday and arrives in Shanghai about March 25.

The M.M. s.s. Chili, from Marseilles on January 10 with mail, left Saigon at 5 o'clock Friday morning, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Friday.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere left Kobe at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and is due in Shanghai about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, docking at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf. The liner will sail for Marseilles at 9 o'clock Friday morning, February 15.

AMERICAN LINES

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 18, and sails for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on the 24th.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Jester is due in Shanghai from Portland on February 22, and sails for the same port on February 25.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and arrives in Shanghai on February 23.

The Adl. Of Line s.s. President Grant, from Seattle on February 2, should arrive at Yokohama next Thursday and is expected in Shanghai via Kobe on February 19.

The Adl. Of Line s.s. President Madison is due to leave Seattle next Thursday and arrives in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on March 2.

The Dollar s.s. President Hayes, from San Francisco on February 2, was due to leave Honolulu yesterday afternoon and arrives in Shanghai via Kobe on Feb. 23.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson arrived in Shanghai from Seattle on Friday and docked at the China Merchants Central Wharf. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Dollar s.s. President Adams left New York on February 7, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via San Francisco and ports on March 25.

The P.M. s.s. Liberator will leave Shanghai for New York via Hongkong and Manila next Friday.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday and docked at the C.M. Eastern Wharf, Pootung. The liner will sail for Vancouver via Japan ports at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the tender with passengers for the vessel is to leave the Customs jetty at 11 o'clock.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUT AT	DAE
Today	9 a.m,	E. of Russia	Vancouver	Feb. 25
Feb. 12	9 p.m.	P. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 29

TO SOUTHERN PORTS INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Feb. 13	8.30 p.m.	Phemius	Marseilles	
Feb. 14	3 p.m.	Soudan	Bombay	Mar. 6
Feb. 14	9 p.m.	Cordillere	Marseilles	Mar. 21

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	8 a.m.	via Chita
Tsingtao	Today	9 p.m.	Sinkiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 12	1 p.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao & Dairy	Feb. 12	12.30 p.m.	Saikio M.
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 14	9 p.m.	Chengtu
Tsingtao	Feb. 15	9 p.m.	Liangchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Feb. 17	7 a.m.	Chusan

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Hongkong & Canton	Today	11.30 a.m.	P. Jefferson
Amoy	Today	7.30 a.m.	Sungshan M.
Swatow	Today	9 p.m.	Chihli
Foochow	Feb. 11	9 p.m.	Yushun
Swatow	Feb. 11	9 p.m.	Yusang
Swatow	Feb. 11	9 p.m.	Kanchow
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 11	9 p.m.	Kwangtah
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 12	8.30 p.m.	Phemius
Foochow	Feb. 13	8 p.m.	Fukuken M.
Amoy	Feb. 13	9 p.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 14	3 p.m.	Soudan
Hongkong & Canton	Feb. 14	9 p.m.	Cordillere

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Today	10 a.m.	P. Jefferson
Japan ports	Feb. 11	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Feb. 12	8.30 p.m.	
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Feb. 12	8.30 p.m.	Nikko M. Phemius
Formosa	Feb. 13	8 p.m.	Fukuken M.
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Feb. 14	3 p.m.	Soudan

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Fast — Frequent — Regular
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via Kobe and Yokohama

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 13	Feb. 29
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 25	Mar. 12
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Mar. 3	Mar. 22
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 20	Apr. 5
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Apr. 1	Apr. 17

Thru Connections to Europe
Across United States or Canada
Your Choice Atlantic Lines

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 10
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Feb. 21
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Mar. 4
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Mar. 16
"PRESIDENA JACKSON"	Mar. 28

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All heavy baggage to be delivered to Company's Godown before noon, Saturday, February 9th.

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OUTWARD BOUND

S.S. "AACHEN"	February 13
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	March 3
S.S. "NIENBURG"	March 5
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 1
S.S. "PFALZ"	May 3
*S.S. "TRIER"	May 26

HOMEWARD BOUND

*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	February 5
S.S. "AACHEN"	March 23
**S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	April 1
S.S. "NIENBURG"	April 11
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29
S.S. "PFALZ"	June 14
*S.S. "TRIER"	June 25

*These steamers have accommodation for 96 passengers in the cabin-class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.

**S.S. "DERFFLINGER" can take 120 Cabin-Class and 140 Intermediate Class Passengers. Steamers and dates liable to altered or cancelled without notice.

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S.S. President Taft .....Feb. 17
S.S. President Cleveland .....Mar. 1
S.S. President Wilson .....Mar. 29
S.S. President Lincoln .....Apr. 12
S.S. President Cleveland .....May 10

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Cleveland .....Feb. 15
S.S. President Wilson .....Mar. 12
S.S. President Lincoln .....Mar. 25
S.S. President Cleveland .....Apr. 22
S.S. President Pierce .....May 6

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For Hongkong and Singapore:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST IVAN" Feb. 29

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Siberia Maru via Dairen	Feb. 20
Taiyo Maru from Kobe	March 14
Tenyo Maru from Nagasaki	March 25
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	April 11
Shinyo Maru via Nagasaki	April 23

FOR HONGKONG

Korea Maru Mar. 20

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

NYK

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Nikko Maru .....Feb. 13
*Nagasaki Maru .....Feb. 15
Yamashiro Maru ....Feb. 15
Takeshima Maru ....Feb. 20
Omi Maru .....Feb. 23
*Shanghai Maru .....Mar. 12

FOR BOMBAY
*Muroran Maru .....Feb. 25

FOR SEATTLE VIA VICTORIA B.C.
Shidzuoka Maru ....Feb. 26
Yokohama Maru ....Mar. 13

FOR SOUTH AMERICA VIA Cape From Kobe.
†Nagasaki Shanghai Express Service

FOR EUROPE
*Durban Maru .....Feb. 14
Mito Maru .....Feb. 21
Hakozaki Maru .....Mar. 1
Hakusan Maru .....Mar. 8

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Tango Maru Mar. 12 from Kobe
Mar. 19 from Hongkong

FOR NEW YORK via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND CANAL
*Mayebashi Maru ....Feb. 15

FOR MANILA & HONGKONG
Yokohama Maru .....Feb. 20
Kaga Maru .....Mar. 19
*For Cargo only

Passenger Ticket and Enquiry Office located on ground floor (facing the Bund) of the Palace Hotel. Phone: Central 490.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES SERVICES CONTRACTUELS M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
ANGERS			15th Feb.,
CORDILLERE			29th Feb.,
CHILI	10th Jan.	26th Feb., 1924	6th Mar.,
PORTHOS	24th Jan.	11th Mar., 1924	20th Mar.,
AMAZONE	7th Feb.	25th Mar., 1024	3rd April
ANGKOR	21st Feb.	8th Apr., 1924	9 h Apr.,

1924

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MARSEILLES	A. £ 95	B. £ 89	A. £ 68	B. £ 62
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CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

For Portland, via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" .....Feb. 5

From Portland, Ore, U. S. A.
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NIGER" ..... Feb. 4
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... Feb. 6
U.S.S.B. S.S. PAWLET" ..... Feb. 18
U.S.S.B. S.S. WEST JESTER ..... Feb. 22

For Portland, via Hongkong and Manila
U.S.S.B. S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... Feb. 1
U.S.S.B. S.S. PAWLET" ..... Feb. 24

For Portland, Ore U.S.A. Direct:
U.S.S.B. "WEST CAYOTE" .....
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST JESTER" .....Feb. 25

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg and Rotterdam,
S.S. "ALTAI MARU" .....
S.S. "PARIS MARU" ..... Feb. 26
FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Apr. 4
FOR SEATTLE AND TACOMA via JAPAN PORTS and VICTORIA
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... Mar. 18
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" .... (Direct to Kobe) ..Feb. 22
FOR TSINGTAO & DAIREN
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" .... (Direct to Kobe) ..Mar. 25
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" .... (Via Tsingtao) ....Feb. 15
FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" .... (Direct to Tientsin) Feb. 21
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" .....
FOR JAPAN.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" .....
S.S. "LONDON MARU" .....

Feb. 14
Mar. 2
.... (For Nagasaki) ....Feb. 23
.... (For Kobe) .....Feb. 28

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Morea	...Feb. 19	China	....Apr. 15	"Khiva"	....May 27
Karmala	..March 4	Kalyan	....Apr. 29	Kashgar	..June 10
Naldera	..Mar. 18	"Plassy"	....May 13	Morea	.....June 24
Khyber	..Apr. 1	"Kashmir"	..May 20	Karmala	..July 8

*Also calls at Bombay

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Soudan	....Feb. 12
	Morea	.....Feb. 19
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang	Tanda	.....Feb. 22
	Takada	....Mar. 7
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghaivia Japan Hongkong & Straits.	Takada	....Feb. 18

P. & O. and B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

B. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane	Eastern	...Feb. 27
	Arafura	....Apr. 2
	St. Albans	..Apr. 30

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

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Sailings from Shanghai:
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER" on or about the 24th March.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN" on or about the 15th April
S.S. "ADOLF von BAEYER" on or about the 20th May.

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NEW AMERICAN STEAMERS:
PRESIDENT HAYES ... ... Feb. 29
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... ... Mar. 28
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... ... April 11
PRESIDENT POLK ... ... April 25
PRESIDENT MONROE ... ... May 9

EVERY 14 DAYS THEREAFTER:
PRESIDENT GARFIELD
PRESIDENT POLK
PRESIDENT MONROE
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S.S. "A STEAMER" February 13

For San Francisco, Los Angeles Harbor, New York, Boston and Baltimore via Panama Canal
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" February 10

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Passenger Department, Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Road. Central 6971.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEB 10, 1924

The day tide are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at 2 o'clock.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
3h. 17m.	7ft. 7in.	3h. 36m.	7ft. 2in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
2 18	2 37

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Mon Rises	Sets	Sun Rises	Sets	Daylight	Dark
9.52 a.m.	10.42 p.m.	6h. 48m.	5h. 42m.	6h. 3m.	6h. 27m.

Mean Barometric Pressure, February 30.29 in. 769.5 mm.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Feb. 9 — Portland, Ore.		W. Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 10 11.00 *Vancouver		†N. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 10 — San Francisco, etc.		Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 13 — Seattle		†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 15. — New York		Mayebashi M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 15 ... New York		Liberator	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 16 — San Francisco		†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 17 — New York via Suez		Ixion	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 20 — New York via Suez		Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 20 — San Francisco		Siberia Marz	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 22 — Tacoma, etc.		Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Fb. 24 — Portland, Ore.		Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 25 — Vancouver		†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Feb. 25 — Portland, Ore.		W. Jester	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 26 — Seattle		Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 26 — Seattle		†P. Jefferson	AM. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 29 — New York via Suez		P. Hays	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 1 — San Francisco		†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S Co.
Mar 8 — Seattle		†P. Grant	AM. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 11 — Vancouver, etc.		C. Seigneur	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 13 — Seattle		Yokohama Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 15 — Vancouver		†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Mar. 17 — New York via Suez		Kt. Templar	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 — New York		Alaska Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 20 — Seattle		†P. Madison	Ad. Adl. O. Line
Mar. 25 — Tacoma		Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Mar. 28 — New York via Suez		†P. Adams.	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 29 — San Francisco		†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Mar. 29 — San Francisco		†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 1 — Seattle		†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 11 — San Francisco		†Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Apr. 11 — New York via Suez		†P. Garfield	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 12 — San Francisco		†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 23 — San Francisco		†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Apr. 25 — New York via Suez		†P. Polle	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 25 — Vancouver, etc.		C. Winnet	Br. B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 12 — Nagasaki		Shanghai M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 13 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka		Nikko Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 14 — Kobe, Yokohama		Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 15 — Nagasaki		Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 15 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka		Yamashiro Mar	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 20 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka		Takeshima Ma	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 20 — Kobe, Yokohama		Albert Volger	Ger. H S. Line
Fdb. 23 — Moji, Kobe, Osaka		Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23 — Nagasaki		Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

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FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 9 — London		†Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 12 — Bombay		†Soudan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 13 — Hamburg, etc.		Phemius	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 14 — Liverpool		Durban Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 15 — Liverpool		Talthybius	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15 9.00 *Marseilles		†Cordillera	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 17 — Hamburg, etc.		C. of Canterbury	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 18 — Calcutta		Takada	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 19 — London		†Moreo	Br. M.M. & Co.
Feb. 20 — Rotterdam, etc.		†Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 21 — Marseilles, etc.		Mito Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 24 — Hamburg, etc.		Glenbeg	Br. G.L.E.A.
Feb. 25 — Liverpool		Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 25 Hamburg etc.		C. of Pekin	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb. 25 — Bombay		Muroran Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 26 — Antwerp, etc		Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 29. — Marseilles		†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 1 — Hamburg, etc.		Hakozaki Maru	Jap N. Y. K.
Mar. 2 — Rotterdam, etc.		Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Mar. 4 — London		†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co.
Mar. 5 — Hamburg, etc.		†Rhexenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 5 — Hamburg, etc.		Scheer	Ger. H S. Line
Mar. 6 — Marseilles		†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. 8 — London, etc.		Hakusan Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Mar. 12 — London		Tetrasias	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 15 — Liverpool, etc.		†Bellerophon	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 18 — London		†Naldera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Mar. 19 — Hamburg, etc.		Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 20 — Hamburg, etc.		Aachen	Ger. Mel. Co.
Mar. 20 — Marseilles		†Perthos	Fr. M.M. Cie
Mar. 23 — Hamburg, etc.		Aachen	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Mar. 24 — Hamburg, etc.		Albert Voegler	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 1 — Hamburg, etc.		Derflinger	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 1 — London		†Khyber	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 3 — Marseilles		†Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 11 — Hamburg, etc.		Nienburg	Ger. Mel. & Co.
Apr. 15 — Hamburg, etc.		Carl Legien	Ger. H. S. Line
Apr. 15 — London		†China	Br. M. M. & Co.
Apr. 16 — London		†Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 29 — London, etc.		†Kalyan	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 13 — London		†Plassy	Br. M. M. & Co.
May 20 — London		†Kashmir	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 20 — Hamburg, etc.		A. von Baeyer	Ger. H S. Line
May 27 — London		†Khiva	Br. M. M. Co.
June 10 — London		†Kashgar	Br. M. M. & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Feb. 13 — Melbourne, etc		†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 27 Melbourne, etc.		†Eastern	Br. K. M. & Co.
Mar. 19 — Melbourne, etc.		Tango Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 2 — Melbourne, etc.		†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 30 — Melhours, etc.		†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 10 2.00 Hongkong, Manila		P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 10 2.00 S. H'kong, C'ton		Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton		Chili	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11 5.00 Ningpo		Hsin Ningpao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11 4.45 Ningpo		Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 12 5.00 Ningpo		Hsin Kiangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12 5.00 Ningpo		Yungshin	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Feb. 12 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton		Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 12 — Hongkong, Canton		Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12 — Foochow		Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton		Yusang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Feb. 13 D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton		Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 14 — Keelung, etc.		Fukuken Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 14 D.L. A. H'kong, C'ton		Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15 — Hongkong, Manila		P Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 15 — Hongkong, Manla		Liberator	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Feb. 16 8.00 *S. H'kong, C'ton		Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 20 — Hongkong, Manila		Yokohama Mar	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 21 — Hongkong, Manla		P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Feb. 23 — Hongkong		E. of Asia	Br. C. P. S.
Feb. 24 — Hongkong, Manila		Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
Feb. 29 — Hongkong, Manla		P. Hayes	Am. Dollar Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb. 11 D.L. Tsingtao		Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 12 3.00 W. C'foo, T'tsin		Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 13 — Tientsin		Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Feb. 14 D.L. Tsingtao		Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 15 — T. T'tsin, Dairen		Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Feb. 15 7.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin		Chengtu	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 16 8.00 *Tsingtao		Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17 9.00 *W. C'foo, T'tsin		Chusan	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 10 D.L. Pukow		Kwongsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 10 D.L. Pukow		Hunan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 10 D.L. Wuhu		Nanning	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 10 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 11 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Nganking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Loongwo	Br J. M. & Co.
Feb. 12 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Pingwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 13 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 14 M.N. Hankow, ette.		Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 14 M.N. Hankow, ette.		Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 14 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kiangshun	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 15 M.N. Hankow etc.		Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15 M.N. Hankow etc.		Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 16 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Feb. 18 M.N. Hankow, etc.		Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT
D. L.—DAYLIGHT
†CARRYING MAIL
*MORNING

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C	Jan. 10	Ataka	Jap. Gunboat
BNB	Jan. 29	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
ODW	Jan. 21	Cockchafer	Br. Gunboat
USB	Dec. 29	D. de Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
SEW		Fushima	Jap. Gun-boat
1 C		Hoza	Jap. Gun-boat
ODW	Mar. 22	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
8 P	Feb. 1	Penguin	Am. Gunb.
USNB	Feb. 3	Pensacola	Am. Transport
1 C	Nov. 30	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
JNB	Feb. 7	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
	Feb. 7	Woodcock	Br. Gunboat

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AUCTIONS

For the Coming Auctions

IN MIDDLE SALESROOM

Household Furniture, Clothing & Sundries
On Tuesday, February 12, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.

Comprising:—

LARGE GLASS DOOR BOOK CASE, Large cooking stoves, Filing cabinet, Large square heating stove, GRAMOPHONE AND RECORDS, Child's cot with spring and other mattress, Folding go-cart, Child's high chair, LARGE WARDROBE TRUNK, DOUBLE SPRING SOFA AND ARM CHAIRS, Porcelain wash basin, Large bronze bell, OLD BRONZE BELL WITH STAND, FINE BLACKWOOD PORCELAIN INLAID TABLE SCREEN, Brass incense Burners, Porcelain Buddah with stand, Revolving book stand, Books, & Novels, Black wood photo frames, Large & small pictures, and Frames, White painted double wooden bedstead, Brass ornaments, Crockery, and Glass ware etc., etc.

ALSO

1 12-Bore Sporting gun with case
A Large assortment of Gent's & Lady's clothing, Boots, & shoes, etc., etc.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

Superior Household Furniture & Sundries
On Wednesday, February 13, 1924
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries etc.

Comprising:—

Mahogany stained bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Mirror back dressing table, Chest of drawers, Washstand, Commode, Pedestal, Flower stands, BLUE ENAMELLED WOODEN BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE AND OTHER MATTRESS, OAK STAINED WOODEN BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE AND OTHER MATTRESS, Iron single bedsteads with wire and other mattresses, TEAK WOOD TAPESTRY COVERED COSY CORNER, Heating stoves, Chinese black square table, Tapestry covered arm chair, English Binoculars, Chinese Curios, Carpets, Dark stained dining table with 2 leaves, Dark stained sideboard, Dinner wagon, Dining chairs, Book case combined with desk, Dinner set, Tea set, Meat safes, Ice chest, Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, Teak wood dining table and dining chairs, Velvet rug, Chinese carved figure, and Sundries etc.

ALSO

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Comprising:—

3 Bales British Army Blankets, 1 Bale New Spring Overcoats, 1 Bale New Paper, 1 Bale Yellow Cap Paper, 1 Bale Paper, 1 Case Switches 1 Case Files, 1 Case Steel Tools, Iron & Steel Bars, Steel Plates, Round Steel, Aluminium Cooking Utensils, Enamel Platters, Wash Basins, Soup, Dons, Mouth Organs, Bandonions, Perfumes, Antimony Powder, Shark Oil, Soda, Cement, Sulphite Of Black Dye, Coffee, R. Sugar, Rubber Balls, Electric Light Shades & Apparatus, Etc.,

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S2171

Our Medical Department

By Aeschylapius

DYESTUFFS AS DISINFECTANTS

The phagocytosis to which I recently referred should not in point of importance be disturbed by the action of the dyestuffs. This is a condition, the effect of which is as great as the capacity of the white blood corpuscles to devour foreign bodies such as microbes.

It is a well known fact that at the moment of an infection white blood corpuscles rush forward to combat the invading germs. Thus white blood corpuscles have been styled by Metschnikoff " the police of organism."

It is seldom realised that this natural defense force is in many cases sufficient to successfully combat infection, and should therefore never be destroyed by disinfecting dyestuffs.

The action of dye stuffs differs according to the nature of the microbes. for instance methylviolette kills putrifying bacterias:

	dilution 1:2500	in 2 hours
	1:2000	„ 1 „
	1:1000	„ ½ „
Anthrax	1:16000	in 10 minutes
	1:2000	„ 5 „
	1:1000	„ ½ „

Staphylococcus (bakterias of suppuration.)

	1:50,000	„ 1 hour
	1:25,000	„ 15 minutes
	1:20,000	„ 10 „

Diphtheria:

Another experiment was made by Janicke to determine concentration of methylviolette in order to stop the development of various microbes and he found the following

Cholera	1:62,000
Streptococus	1:333,000
Anthrax	1:2,000,000
Diphtheria	1:5,000,000

It will be seen that there is a difference between the action of killing and development and on this as well as the varied action of different dyestuffs particular emphasis should be laid. The methylviolette has a far greater influence to destroy staphilococus than for example brilliant green, vice versa brilliant green is a better disinfectant against infections of the colibacilus. Certain special types of dyestuffs hitherto employed for photosensitising purposes, have recently been shown to possess powerful properties. Up to the present time photosensitising compounds have not found practical application in medicine, but their study is being continued, particularly with regard to general physiological action and in view of the very powerful antiseptic properties of many members of these groups they may in the future form a not unimportant development in the realm of the medication by dyestuffs and on the other hand there was made also a trial to combine dyestuffs with metals like silver, copper, platinum, (especially in the treatment of tumors) but this field needs patient investigation and much experimental effort if we are to expect progress in the future.

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Dr. James Abbot Resigns Tokio Post

New York, Feb. 1.—Dr. James Abbott has resigned as commercial attache to the American Embassy in Tokio, but will return to Japan, sailing from San Francisco March 4 on the President Lincoln. He will represent the Silk Association of America and other commercial organisations.

Dr. Abbott became commerical attache in Tokio January 11, 1919, after previous experience in Japan as an instructor in the Shigaken Commercial School at Omi and at the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy. From 1904 to 1917 he was professor of zoology at Washington University, St. Louis. In 1921, Dr. Abbott was a member of the technical staff on the American delegation at the Washington Conference. He was a captain in the military intelligence department at Washington during the American participation in the World war.

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JACK MORRISS, *Manager.*

Oriental Cotton Spinning And Weaving Company

The annual general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. was held yesterday. The speech of the Chairman was as follows.

"The Directors' Report on the Accounts for the year 1923 having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, take them as read and ask the Secretary to read the Auditor's Report.

We are having our Annual Meeting this year somewhat earlier so as to give me an opportunity of addressing you before my departure, for as some of you are aware I am leaving for Home this afternoon.

"When I addressed you last year, I pointed out that the outlook was gloomy, and I regret to say that this forecast has been borne out. Fighting between the various political factions has continued sporadically at intervals all over the country, and the trade routes have been beset with bandits and robbers, with the result that there has been no confidence, without which trade is paralyzed.

"The yarn-market has consequently been depressed and although we operated favorably in cotton and could have sold our raw-material at a very handsome profit, it has been impossible to work the Mill at a profit.

"Our Weaving Plant has been working the full year and has proved itself to be a sound investment as we have made money on our cloth all through the year. It has found a ready market at prices which compared favorably with old-established chops.

"The outstanding feature of the year has been the extremely high price of the new crop of Cotton. This was largely due to the great demand for wadded garments in North Japan as a result of the earthquake and consequent fires in Tokio, Yokohama etc., and it was enhanced by the shortage in the American crop, which has driven up the prices for American Cotton to a very high level, and the result is in considerable shipment of the China staples to America and Europe.

"The Cotton situation out here has been aggravated by the great extent to which local staples are being watered, which occurs regularly whenever cotton values out here are high. The unfortunate state of affairs, both politically and with regard to the cotton situation, still continues. Trade languishes owing to the absence of a Central Government capable of exercising effective control over the Provinces.

"With the price of cotton at a level which brings the cost of the manufactured yarn to about Tls. 20 per bale above market price for the spun yarn, Mills cannot take the risk of covering their requirements far ahead. Many Chinese Mills have already closed down, and it is probable that most Mills will have to go on half time after the China New Year.

"The outlook can, therefore, not be considered encouraging, but China is a country of surprises. The Statistical Position is strong, and if the various political parties can come together, with the result that fighting does not re-occur, and that a real effort is made to suppress banditry, a revival of trade would set in which would enable the Mills to operate satisfactorily, provided they would be in a position to obtain sufficient cotton.

"Turning to the Accounts, you will notice that had it not been for the heavy charge of interest, there would have been no loss on the year's working.—At the last Annual Meeting, I emphasised particularly that the company was under-capitalised, and I recommended an increase of capital. Unfortunately, owing to the difference of opinion amongst the shareholders, this increase of capital did not become available to the Company until the second half of the year, and but for this, the amount shown for interest would have been very much lower.

"At the end of the year we held stocks of 2022 bales of yarn and 3221 bales of cloth which we could have sold at the time at prices which would have wiped out the loss, but in view of the position of trade and the higher prices anticipated after China New Year, your General Managers decided to carry the goods into the new year, rather than sell them into the old year and wipe out the loss.

"Waste Plant.' This is a new item appearing in the accounts. It was decided during the year to instal a waste-spinning plant, which, it is anticipated, will fully repay its cost and very much improve our production. As we had sufficient floor-space in the Mill to accomodate this plant, further outlay for buildings has become unnecessary. The waste-plant has new arrived and is being erected, and we anticipate its working at an early date.

"Buildings. These have been slightly added to by the addition of a new Transformer House in a more central position near the Weaving Shed.

"Spinning Plant. Increase Tls. 151,707.69. This increase in due to the purchase of a number of new Carding Machines and Speed-Frames, thus bringing our preparation machinery into a more efficient state. This new machinery is now working, and we have already seen an increased production as a result of the same.

"Weaving Plant. Additions Tls. 55,503.50. This is represented by the addition of Calender Machinery. Blanket Looms and a Dyeing Plant.

"We have written off nothing for depreciation for buildings and machinery as the cost of the new cement-floors in our No. 1 Mill, the re-adjustment of our plant etc., have been written off "Working Account" and our Depreciation Account of Tls. 1,000,000 is far in excess of what would be necessary if we had written down our plant and buildings from year to year on the recognised scale.

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Musical Notes

TO-DAY'S CONCERT

The Municipal Orchestra is to play under the baton of the Violin Principal, Mr. A. Fon. The program includes works by two English composers—a suite by Purcell, the classic of bygone days, and another suite (but of rather different texture) by Elgar, the modernist.

PURCELL & ELGAR

Purcell's work has been compared to that of Bach—who was ten years old when Purcell died at the age of thirty seven—but in England the inane preference for foreign music (with a correspondingly decreased interest in home product) has, until recently resulted in less publicity to this sublime character, but now discovered and revived. In this orchestrated version of Purcell's Suite, originally written for the harpsichord, the spirit of the composer is retained in a convincing manner.

The Elgar selection is the first of the two Wand of Youth Suites—music to a child's play. This work was composed at a very youthful age and intended for incidental music to a play performed by the Elgar family, but has since been revised and re-orchestrated. The Second Suite was recently given at a Sunday concert.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

The other numbers on the program include an orchestrated version of Eight Russian folk-songs by Liadow which were much appreciated when performed by the orchestra here on a previous occasion; also two instrumental items from Gluck's operas, and three movements from a Suite by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff written as a result of the composer's stay in Caucasus.

BEETHOVEN CONCERT

On Tuesday the 12th, inst. the fifth Subscription Symphony Concert will take place at the Town Hall, commencing at 9.15 p.m. and the program will entirely consist of Beethoven's works First, the well-known Leonore No. 3 Overture, then the Emperor Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, and finally the ever-popular Fifth Symphony, Maestro Paci is to conduct the Symphony and will also appear as the soloist in the Concerto.

MAESTRO PACI PIANIST

We are so accustomed to connect the respected name of the Maestro with his role of conductor that we are apt to forget Paci, the pianist. In view of the amount of hard work entailed in preparation for a solo performance of this kind, in addition to his usual multifarious activities, we are all the more appreciative of the Maestro's generosity in consenting to give us this musical treat.

A 'CELLO VIRTUOSO

Mr. Benjamin, the manager to Serge Stupin, a 'cellist of note, informs me that an interesting concert will shortly be given here, probably next week. Stupin was last heard in Shanghai in 1922 when he received quite an ovation. Since then he has travelled Europe and comes to the East after a recent success in Paris. Both his tone and technique are, it is said, unique and the forthcoming recital is, therefore, an opportunity not to be lost. We have many violinists of note, but few worthwhile representatives of the 'cello.

MARCATO.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press

大陸報

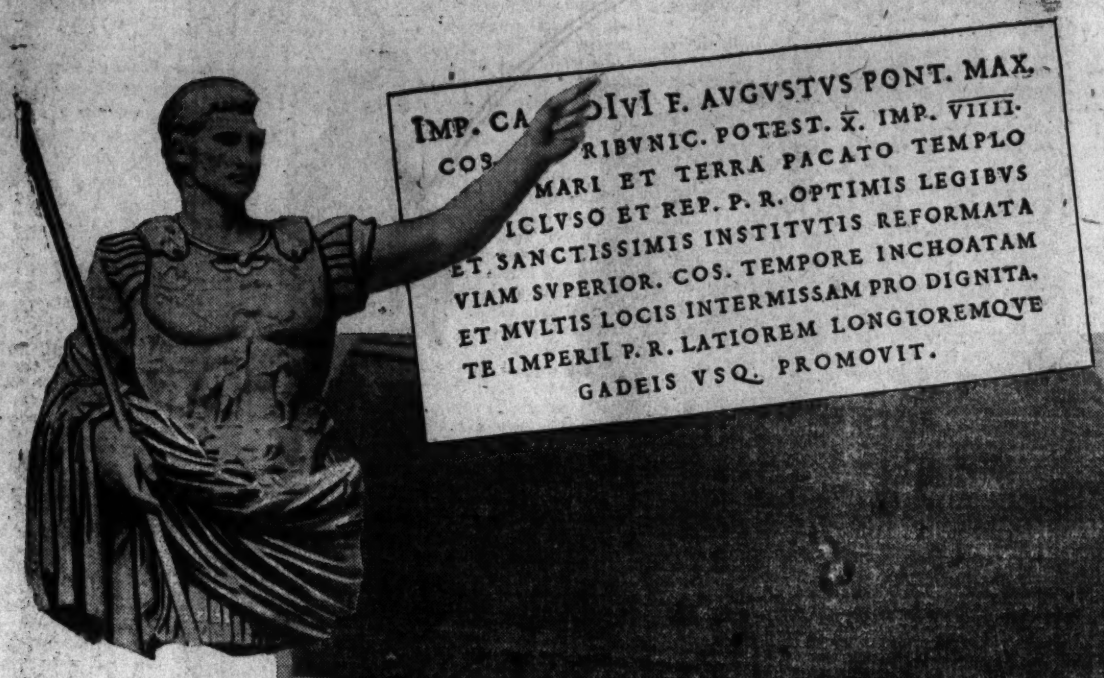
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1924

Found, the Roman Decree Under Which Christ was Tried

New Light Thrown on the Crucifixion by the Discovery of Augustus Caesar's Edict, Which Places the Whole Legal Responsibility on Pilate

Augustinian Decree, Similar in Form to That Under Which Christ Was Tried, but Dealing with Roman Colonial Affairs in Spain.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MARI ET TERRA PACATO TEMPLO
ICLVSO ET REP. P. R. OPTIMIS LEGIBVS
ET SANCTISSIMIS INSTITVTIS REFORMATA
VIAM SVPERIOR. COS. TEMPORE INCHOATAM
ET MVLTIS LOCIS INTERMISSAM PRO DIGNITA
TE IMPERII P. R. LATIOREM LONGIOREMQVE
GADEIS VSQ. PROMOVIT.

Marble Statue of Augustus Caesar in the Vatican, at Rome.

AN extraordinary document, which, archeologists are convinced, is the Roman military order under which Jesus Christ was tried and crucified by Pontius Pilate, has just been discovered by the French Government's ethnological mission in Southern Tunisia.

It substantiates the history of the Saviour's trial and death described in the New Testament, but seems to place the legal responsibility for the condemnation upon the Roman Government rather than upon the Hebrew high priests.

The wording of this order, written with a stylus on wax, signed by Augustus Caesar, and afterward copied on stone, according to the "Algerien," a highly conservative French gazette published in Algiers, is as follows:

"To All Colonial Governors of the Roman Empire in Palestine and Near and Further Arabia:

"Prophets and religious revolutionists have arisen among the people. These prophets are not to be interfered with under the Roman law except when their teachings are of such nature as to cause disturbances among the people. In such cases they are to be effectively suppressed. It is particularly desirable that these prophets be not allowed to interfere with the collection of taxes or with any other political affairs."

Augustus Caesar, who signed this edict, which became a permanent law, ruled the Roman Empire and its colonies, including Palestine, at the time Jesus was born and up to a few years before the Saviour's death.

The emperor actually reigning at the time of the crucifixion was Tiberius, but he was a half-crazy profligate who took no interest in political affairs, and it is an established fact of history that for years after the death of Augustus the colonies were administered under the Augustinian decrees and laws.

Pontius Pilate, a Roman official, was the "procurator" of Galilee at the time of Christ's trial. This meant that he was the civil and military governor of the little province. In that capacity he must have had, among the edicts he was sworn to administer, a copy of this Augustinian decree.

Indeed, according to able historians who have examined this document, there is complete evidence in the New Testament itself that in the actual trial of Jesus, both Pontius Pilate and Christ's accusers had full knowledge of the text of the edict—and that it was the actual law under which the trial proceeded.

It orders particularly that prophets be not allowed to interfere in the collection of taxes. The enemies of Jesus, knowing this, according to the Bible story, sought first of all to make trouble for Him on this very point. They "took counsel how they might entangle Him in His talk." They went to Him and said, "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?" But their plot was destroyed by His reply. He asked them to bring Him a coin, and said, "Whose is this image and superscription?" They said, "Caesar's." And Jesus answered, "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

The high priests gave up their efforts to convict Him upon that point of law. But there remained the other part of the edict. Prophets were not permitted to interfere in any political affairs against the Roman Empire.

Under the Jewish law the Pharisees and high priests held Christ guilty of blasphemy and worthy of death because, they claimed, He had said, "I am the Son of God." But the Roman law took no interest in purely religious matters and, as the Pharisees soon discovered at the actual trial, they could not secure His conviction on that.

So they brought another charge, that Christ had said, "I am the King of the Jews." This, if taken literally, was sedition and interference in political affairs. The Jews, under Roman dominion, could have no king but Caesar. Any man who set himself up as king among them would be committing an act of sedition against the Roman Government.

According to all four of the Gospel records, it was on this point solely that Pontius Pilate, sitting in judgment, first interrogated Christ. He did not ask, "Are you the Messiah?" As Roman governor he had absolutely no interest in such matters. He inquired of Jesus: "Art thou a king?"

In some of the Gospels it is recorded that Jesus simply answered, "Thou sayest it," a conventional Oriental formula for "Yes." Only in the gospel of St. John the words are added, "But my kingdom is not of this world."

And it was on this point, finally, that Caiaphas and the high priests who had brought the complaint forced the conviction and execution of Jesus in the Roman court, under the Roman law, and by Roman executioners.

Previously they had said to Pilate, "We have a law (the Jewish law), and by our law He ought to die because He made himself a son of God."

Pilate was not interested in that law or its enforcement. When they discovered that, they then had recourse to the Roman law. And when Pilate still wanted to let Christ go free, "seeing no harm in him," they practically quoted that law and demanded its enforcement. For they said:

"If thou lettest this man go, thou art not Caesar's friend; whosoever maketh himself a king speaketh against Caesar."

On this charge, under the law, Pilate convicted Jesus. It is true that, according to the Gospel records, he said that he "washed his hands" of the whole matter. But he, as the Roman governor, was the only one who could order a crucifixion, and, as a matter of fact, he did order it, for it was carried out not by the Jews, but by his own Roman soldiers.

The Bible story itself, upon which all four of the Gospels agree, state that the crucifixion was carried out under the orders and direction of a centurion, or Roman captain, who must have taken his orders direct from Pontius Pilate. The Hebrews had no power at this period to inflict capital punishment, least of all crucifixion, which was characteristically Roman form of punishment, and one which, secular history says, was frequently inflicted on offenders in the Roman colonies.

It was in connection with this very point that Anatole France, the great French novelist, got into trouble with many religious-minded persons a few years after he had published a story about Pontius Pilate, called "The Procurator of Galilee."

It describes Pilate as an old, retired statesman, many years after his incumbency in Jerusalem, seated amid luxuries and honors on the terrace of his villa outside Rome, gossiping over memories of the past. The talk turns on Jerusalem and the Jews, and Pilate remembers vaguely that he had to execute several "prophets" who had caused what he regarded as religious disturbances, but he fails to recall any name. It was not necessarily the historical probability of the story, but the manner in which it was told, that gave offense.

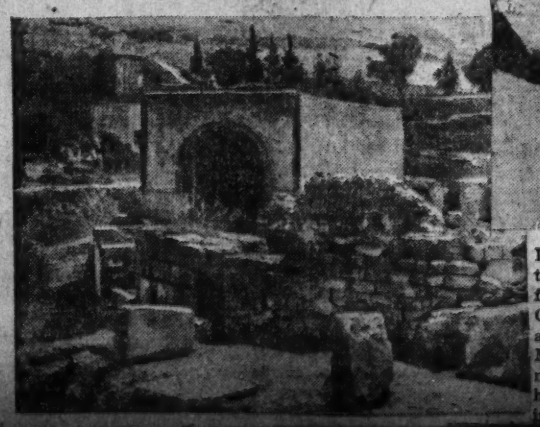
The Biblical account, at any rate, says that to leave no uncertainty as to what charge Christ was being executed on, Pilate wrote it, and had it placed upon the top of the cross. It said nothing about blasphemy. It said, "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews." It was a political execution for a technical violation of a political law. According to the Gospel records it was the "Roman soldiers" who "stripped Him and put on Him a scarlet robe, and when they had platted a crown of thorns they put it upon His head, and a reed in His right hand; and they bowed the knee before Him and said, Hail, King of the Jews."

They were not deriding Him and mocking Him for being a Messiah. They knew nothing and cared nothing for such matters. They were punishing Him for claiming, as they imagined, to be a king, an enemy of Caesar.

The discovery of the old Roman edict under which it is believed the trial of the Saviour took place, confirming so many details of the Gospel narrative, is regarded as of the highest importance by Biblical scholars as well as by archeologists because of the fact that there are practically no other known records in profane history (except the doubtful and questioned passages in Josephus, beginning "Quidam Jesu") which have any direct bearing whatever on the actual death of Jesus or the events immediately leading up to it.

"Christ Before Pilate," from the Celebrated Oil Painting by the Hungarian Artist, Mihaly Munkacsy.

At Right: A Part of the Ruins of Augustus Caesar's Superb Villa Near Rome, Where He Drafted Many of His Military and Governmental Decrees, Including That Employed in Christ's Trial. Below: Another View of the Ruins.



Imperial Seal of Augustus Caesar, Used in Stamping His Edicts as Valid.

Debutante Dinner Frocks

FROCKS for the debutante's dinner party are especially designed to grace her youthful beauty. They are simple, yet effective, displaying soft colorings and unsophisticated trimmings.

Lace is being revived after its past season of popularity. But this time it comes back in new and interesting patterns.

France favors fringe and offers it in charming new ways. But the latest note for dinner frocks is [illegible] severity which achieves its right to the "mode after six" with a simple touch of gay trimming.

Drawn by Martin Sheep

A TOUCH of unsophistication to mark the frock which the debutante dons for a dinner party—this is the dictate of good taste. Here are a few models selected especially for the girl who has just stepped into the social spotlight.

Scallops of deep lace, alternating with embroidered net, form the fabric of the sheer frock in the largest picture. Only the material suggests extravagant beauty, for the lines are simplicity itself. A snug bodice clings to the boyish figure and joins the full skirt in a scalloped line.

Velvet cording is entwined about the waistline, ending at one side with a twisted flower of unconventional charm. One may wear a slip of any color with this frock and create a delicacy of hue to enhance the lace design.

Speaking of simple lines reminds one of those attractively tailored new frocks which boast a bit of evening trimming and are thereby made suitable for events after six o'clock. Consider a typical frock depicting the new idea. The charmeuse boasts a slender, straight silhouette, with buttons down the front and has a tie sash of the same gleaming material.

Minus the soft ruffles of tinsel lace which peep from the lower front and the sheaf of lace used for the short sleeves, this same frock would pass for an informal afternoon costume.

There are so many lovely styles for the debutante this season that one may choose whatever line is most becoming. Fringe is a French dictate, and here it is admirably displayed over a slender crepe foundation.

Four rows are used, the top drapery snugly held beneath the low waistline of the crystal-embroidered blouse.

There is a dinner gown of crisp taffeta, youthful in line and design. Shirrings, trimming the bodice and skirt with innumerable rows, make it interesting. A lace yoke and lace inserts at the front complete the picture.

For the debutante's sister who has emerged from the short frock period, there is a lace gown with a satin train, over which may be slipped a luxurious ermine wrap.

With youthful gowns such as these, many debutantes prefer the patrician simplicity of the plain coiffure, unadorned by so much as a fancy hairpin. Others have a liking for softly-swathed bands of tulle, which are most flattering to the garcon bob. These are worn in shades which match the evening gown or offer a striking contrast. They are very smart for wear at dinner and the theatre.

Feminine Fancies, Philosophies, Fashions, And Facilities

(A Weekly Causerie For Women, About Women, By A Woman)

BY PRUNELLA

(Specially Written for The China Press)

Someone once suggested that most people could put in their windows, this notice: "Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset two golden hours, each one set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, because the loser knows they are lost forever."

Clever idea, you think, prettily expressed? Well, I don't. For five years, each day in the week, except Sundays, I have punched a time clock four times a day. That time clock has taught me this: humanity makes a great deal too much fuss of the arbitrary division of the day into hours, the hours into minutes, the minutes into seconds. I loathe that time clock with a full sized, bitter loathing. Not because I resent authority, nor scorn discipline, nor find it difficult to be punctual. Simply and solely because I have learnt this lesson—a soul does not grow by a time-clock's schedule. A soul must have time to stare. Life is worth nothing at all if each moment of it can be accounted for by some definite act or thought. What have you done with your day is the question of this age obsessed by the passion for efficiency. Rather would I ask occasionally "What have you dreamt today?"

I love that little poem by W. H. Davies called Leisure in which his lyric soul cries out passionately

What is this life, if full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?
No time to see, in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night?

The poet is right. A poor life this if we have time for money making but no time for beauty seeking. Time in which the brain applies itself to a task that yields material success; no time for the soul to lose itself in clouds of trailing beauty. A poor life this if one's timely attention to the face of a time clock, prevents one from gazing into the face of heaven which takes no notice of such trivial matters of minutes and seconds.

I would rewrite the quotation with which I began this chat, in this manner.

"Found yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset two golden hours, each one set with fair dreams. No one need apply, for the finder has locked them forever in her storehouse of beautiful memories."

* * *

A NOTED CANADIAN WOMAN

A few days ago a slender volume of verse, bearing the charming title "Shepherd's Purse" reached my desk. The author is Florence Randal Livesay who lives in Toronto but is equally well known in western Canada because of her work, prose and poetry, that has for many years aroused the keenest interest.

This gifted woman began her career as a newspaper woman on The Evening Journal of Ottawa acting as Woman's Page editor. She has worked on the staffs of the Winnipeg Telegram and Manitoba Free Press and was one of the forty Canadian teachers appointed at the request of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to teach in Boer Concentration Camps.

She is the wife of F. J. B. Livesay, Manager of the Canadian Press Association and has two daughters both of whom give evidence of embryonic literary ability.

Mrs. Livesay has contributed short stories, verse and articles to American and Canadian publications and in 1916 won considerable recognition by her volume entitled "Songs of Ukraina" a series of translations of Ukrainian folks songs.

Her new book "Shepherd's Purse" is a collection of her own poems, not translations, and these poems show Mrs. Livesay to have a high lyric gift, wayward imagination and a delicacy of workmanship that reminds one of rare lace and delicate china.

* * *

NO "SETTLING DOWN" FOR THEM

Be silly if you would be happy! This sounds no doubt too silly for words. But there is more truth than poetry in it. A woman I know has been married three years—and she is still happy. Bubbling, shining happy. So is her husband. They've discovered the secret. They decide every once in a while to be silly together—in other words they act just as if they were not married; just as if they were enjoying all over again the deliciousness of courtship days and ways. Says my friend, "We never intend to get to that awful stage when pecks become the staid substitute for warm kisses and when I sit on one side of the fire knitting, while he sits on the other reading and smoking."

* * *

DON'TS FOR DANCERS

No matter how expert you and your partner are, courtesy demands that you resist the temptation to do "stunts" on a small floor. The music may urge you to introduce a glide or a dip or a tango step, but you must not listen. Many a beginner's evening has been spoiled by an expert couple so forgetting the other fellow's enjoyment, as to do some stunts that resulted in a collision with the less nimble-footed couple.

Don't be a "gloomy" man at a dance. There's the man who takes his dancing as a serious exercise. If his fair partner as much as breathe a word about the weather, he looks daggers at her. There doesn't appear to be any reason why a foxtrot should arouse such solemnity but upon some men it seems to have the same gloom-giving effect as an income tax return has on you and me.

Don't—and this time it is for the woman in the dance—don't wear so few hairpins that you have to stop every fifth step to tuck in a straying lock.

* * *

WHERE LOVE LETTERS HIDE

Love letters were recently found on a little shelf built in a chimney. The heroine of the Victorian novel always concealed her love letters in "the bosom of her dress." The present day fashion of jumpers and other slim silhouette makes this place of concealment impossible!

As one writer put it, the modern damsel's toilette would hardly provide sufficient cover for a postcard and no fashionable frock carries a pocket worthy of the name.

Georgian ladies had billets-doux in the waves of their elaborately-powdered curls. Now girls bob their hair!

Love letters have been hidden in hollow trees, in Bibles, in tea caddies and in the cases of Grandfather Clocks. But the favorite place has and always will be I suppose, beneath the pillow

Did you know that the pillows of Japanese women are fixed to little wooden stands which are duly furnished with tiny drawers known as the love-letter drawers?

How To Knit A Lady's Dress

This Lady's Crochted Dress. "Evelyn" design, may be Knitted according to the following directions:

Materials:—1 lb. 13 ozs. Kingfisher Lustre Wool, 4-ply. No. 8 Crochet hook.

hole = (1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr.) into the same stitch.

d. tr. = double treble (thread twice over the hook).

tr. = treble (thread once over the hook).

s. tr. = single treble (wool over the hook as for treble, only pull though all the 3 loops on the hook at once).

s. s. = slip stitch (insert hook into stitch required, thread over and draw through stitch and loop on the hook at the same time).

sp. = space. ch. = chain.

Work at a tension to produce 4 holes to 1½ inches, and 1 d. tr. to ¾ inch.

* * *

Bodice Front.—Commencing at the sleeve-edge, make 40 ch.

1st row.—1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. into the 5th ch. from hook, * miss 2 ch., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in next ch., repeat from* across the row (when there will be 12 holes altogether), 1 tr. in last ch., turn.

2nd row.—3 ch., *1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in hole, repeat from* eleven times, 1 tr. in 2nd ch., turn

3rd row.—Like the 2nd row.

4th row.—4 ch., *1 d. tr. on tr., 1 d. tr. in hole, repeat from* across the row (making 38 d. tr. altogether, counting the 4 ch. at the beginning), turn.

5th row.—3 ch., *miss 1 d. tr., 1 s. tr., 1 ch. on next, repeat from* across the row, turn.

6th row.—3 ch., 1 s. tr. in sp., *1 ch., 1 s. tr. in next sp., repeat from* across the row, turn.

7th and 8th rows.—Like the 6th row.

9th row.—4 ch., *1 d. tr. in sp., 1 d. tr. on tr., repeat from* across the row (making 38 d. tr.), turn.

10th row.—4 ch., miss 1 d. tr., *1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in next miss 2 d. tr., repeat from* across the row, 1 tr., turn.

Repeat the 2nd row ten times.

21st row.—Like the 4th row. Then make 53 ch., turn.

22nd row.—1 s. tr. into the 5th ch. from hook, *1 ch., miss 1 ch., 1 s. tr. in next ch., repeat from* across the row (making 44 spaces), turn.

23rd, 24th and 25th rows.—Like the 6th row.

26th row.—4 ch., *1 d. tr. in hole, 1 d. tr. on tr., repeat from* across the row (making 38 d. tr.), turn.

27th row.—3 ch, *miss 2 d. tr., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in the next d. tr., repeat from* across the row (making 29 holes), 1 tr., turn.

28th row.—3 ch., *1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in hole, repeat from* across the row, 1 tr. in 2nd ch., turn.

29th to 36th rows.—Like the 28th row.

37th row.—Like the 26th row.

38th row.—Like the 27th row.

39th, 40th and 41st rows.—Like the 28th row.

42nd row.—Like the 26th row.

43rd row.—Like the 5th row.

44th, 45th and 46th rows—Like the 6th row.

47th row.—Like the 26th row.

48th row.—Like the 27th row.

49th, 50th and 51st rows.—Like the 28th row.

52th row.—Like the 26th row.

This completes half the Front, work the other half to correspond.

Back.—Commencing at the sleeve-edge, make 40 ch. and work in the same manner as the Front until the 27th row. Repeat this row six times (making seven rows of holes).

Proceed as follows:—

34th row.—4 ch., *1 d. tr. in hole, 1 d. tr. on tr., repeat from* across the row (making 38 d. tr.), turn.

35th row.—Like the 5th row.

36th, 37th and 38th rows.—Like the 6th row.

39th row.—Like the 26th row.

Repeat the 10th row seven times.

This completes half the Back, continue working in the same manner only repeat backwards.

Skirt.—Commencing at the centre-back, make 123 ch.

1st row.—1 d. tr. in the 5th ch. from hook, 1 d. tr. in each ch. (making 120 d. tr.), turn.

2nd row.—3 ch., miss 1 d. tr., 1 s. tr., *1 ch., miss 1 d. tr., 1 s. tr. on next d. tr., repeat from* across the row, turn.

3rd, 4th and 5th rows.—3 ch., 1 s. tr. in 1st sp., *1 ch., 1 s. tr. in next sp., repeat from* across the row, turn.

6th row.—Like the 1st row, only working in the 1st sp.

7th row.—3 ch. *miss 2 d. tr. 2 ch., 1 tr. on next, repeat from* across the row. I tr., turn.

8th row.—3 ch., *1 tr, 2 ch., 1 tr. in hole, repeat from *across the row, turn.

Repeat the 8th row eight times.

This completes one pattern, repeat nine times, join and work round the bottom edge as follows:—

1st round.—4 ch., *2 d. tr. in sp., repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

2nd round.—5 ch., 1 tr. on d. tr., *miss 2 d. tr., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. on next d. tr., repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

3rd round.—5 ch., 1 tr. in sp., *1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in hole, repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

4th round.—4 ch., 1 d. tr. in hole, 1 d. tr. on tr., repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

5th round.—4 ch., miss 1 d. tr., 1 s. tr. on next d. tr., *1 ch., miss 1 d. tr., 1 s. tr. on next, repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

6th round.—3 ch., 1 s. tr. in 1st sp., *1 ch., 1 s. tr. in next sp., repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

7th and 8th rounds.—Like the 6th round.

9th round.—4 ch., *1 d. tr. in sp., 1 d. tr. on tr., repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

10th round.—Like the 2nd round.

11th round.—Like the 3rd round.

12th round.—Like the 4th round.

13th round.—Like the 2nd round.

14th round.—Like the 3rd round.

15th round.—Like the 4th round.

Vest.—Make 25 ch.

1st row.—1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. into the 5th ch. from hook, *miss 2 ch., 1 tr, 2 ch., 1 tr. in the next ch., repeat from* across the row (there will be 7 holes altogether), 1 tr. in last ch., turn.

**2nd row.—3 ch., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in hole, repeat from* across the row, 1 tr. in last ch., turn.

3rd row.—3 ch., *1 tr. on tr., 1 tr. in hole, repeat from *across the row (making 23 trebles), turn.

4th row.—3 ch., miss 1 tr., 1 s. tr., 1 ch. on next tr., repeat from* across the row (making 12 spaces), turn.

5th row.—3 ch., 1 tr. in sp., *1 ch., 1 s. tr. in next sp., repeat from* across the row, turn.

6th and 7th rows.—Like the 5th row.

8th row.—3 ch., 1 tr. in sp., 1 tr. on tr., repeat from* across the row, turn.

9th row.—3 ch., miss 2 tr., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. on next tr., repeat from* across the row, 1 tr. in last ch., turn.**

Repeat from **to** four times and in the last repeat finish with each of the next 2 ch., *5 ch., miss 3 ch., 1 d. c. in each of the next 3 ch., repeat from* until 12 loops have been made. Make 12 buttonhole loops up the other side to correspond.

Sew 12 Buttons each side of the Vest to correspond with the button hole loops on the Front.

Work round the edge of each Sleeve as follows:—

1st round.—Join with s.s. 3 ch., *1 tr. on tr., 2 tr. in hole, repeat from* all round, join with s.s.

2nd round.—1 d. c. on each tr., join with s.s.

3rd round.—3 ch., *miss 2 d. c., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in next d. c., repeat from* all round, ending with 1 tr. in the last stitch. Easten off.

Sew the Skirt to the Bodice, letting the extra fulness lie across the back. Sew the Belt in position over the waist seam.

The Girdle.—Make 15 ch.,

1st row.—1 tr. in the 4th ch. from hook, 1 tr. in each of the next 2 ch., miss 2 ch., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in next ch., miss 2 ch., 1 tr. in each of next 4 ch., turn.

2nd row.—3 ch., 3 tr. on 3 tr., 1 tr., 2 ch., 1 tr. in hole, 4 tr. on 4 tr., turn.

Repeat the 2nd row for 2 yards, attach a large tassel at each end.

Cover 24 button moulds in d. c. with the wool.

To make up the Garment.—Press lightly with a hot iron. Sew up the shoulder seams, casing three stripes of the Front on two stripes of the Back and leaving about 3 inches at centre-back for the neck. Sew up the side, sleeve and skirt seams.

Commencing at the bottom of the Front make buttonhole loops as follows:—

Join in the top of ch., 1 d. c.

Something To Think About

By Bruno Lessing

WOMEN TEACHERS

Here are some statements from a Canadian professor. If anything was ever worth thinking about these statements are:

"At a recent meeting of a woman's club the statement was made, with pride, that ninety-eight percent of education in North America is in the hands of women. This means that practically every boy in the country is during his most impressionable years, being trained to women's ideals. He is, it is true, probably revolting against them, but his manly qualities are being suppressed.

"Not only have the women teachers failed to train men as men, but they have brought the whole teaching profession into disrepute. The boy comes away from school only vaguely conscious that his mental needs have not been met, but perfectly aware that he despises his school mistress."

The mass of mankind, not being trained to clear thinking, likes to take its beliefs for granted. We have always believed that women are the ideal teachers of the young. We have taken it for granted that they instill lofty and gentle thoughts into boyish minds.

The fact that this new accusation shocks us by attacking a belief that we have held for generations is, however, no reason why we should not carefully investigate it. Those who refuse to calmly scrutinise new ideas, even if they dislike them, can never learn.

Somewhere or other there is something wrong with our system of education. Perhaps too much is being taught. Perhaps the way of teaching is wrong. At any rate, our schools do not seem to develop the minds of young boys to the point of enabling them to think. It merely crams them with a mass of conventional information of which reading, writing, arithmetic and a smattering of geography are about the only branches that stick.

Can it be that the fault lies with women teachers? Of course they cannot impart to boys a man's outlook upon life. What is the effect upon a boy's mind of having the woman's outlook upon life constantly before him during his tender years?

The woman's outlook, to be sure has changed. She is a greater factor in the political and economic life of the country than she ever was before. Is it possible that this was partially brought about by the effect of women teachers upon the boys of former generations?

It would be difficult to find a subject of greater importance than the education of the young. If what this professor says is right, we are on the wrong track. It is something that every intelligent person should think about.

A CLEAR SKIN!
THE OLD ONE REMOVED.

Women may now have their skin beautified without going to the expense of costly treatment, mud-baths and so on, by a simple home preparation which removes the roughened scaly exterior, leaving the skin soft and delicate as a child's. So many facial remedies are in common use to-day that it is generally a matter of luck finding the right compound. Women cannot afford to "take chances" with their complexions. Only the purest ingredients should ever be applied to the face, as incalculable harm can be done by the use of cheap cosmetics. Mercolized wax is obtained at all chemists, and not only is it the safest and purest, but the most beneficial of toilet preparations for beautifying the complexion. It positively does not encourage the growth of hair on the face, and can be used habitually with every confidence. It is compounded on an entirely new principle which takes away from instead of adding to the skin, and in this way produces a youthful, fresh complexion that is a joy to behold. It is pleasant to use, and quite inexpensive. Ask for mercolized wax and accept no substitute. Give your skin the care and consideration it deserves and requires, which can only be done by using this preparation.

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AUTOMOBILES

Roads—And Their Relation To Peace And Prosperity

By Westa

AMONG the questions discussed at the last annual meeting of the American Automobile Association was that of "encouraging the building of roads in those foreign countries where transportation facilities have not been properly developed."

This means that the motor car manufacturers, realising that their home markets are near the long expected and much discussed "saturation point," are beginning at last to cast about for new outlets for the output of their factories.

They certainly are going about it in the right way, for there can be no doubt that if roads could be built in those thickly populated countries where transportation progress has been slow it would have an effect of vast and far reaching benefit.

It is not too much to say, in fact, that if road systems could be created overnight in the countries of Asia, Africa and South America equal to those already existing in the United States and Europe the problem of world peace would be automatically settled for at least a century to come.

* * *

The fundamental causes of the strife that exists in the world today are economic. All over the world there is stagnation in business, with consequent unemployment. Clouds hang over Europe because a large part of Europe's population is hungry and cold. Here in China the land is infested with bandits and the reason, primarily, is the lack of gainful work. Most observers agree, with respect to the bandit troubles in this country, that the men who are bandits today were farmers or workers yesterday, and that if economic conditions could be improved the vast majority of them would return to legitimate occupations tomorrow.

One of the reasons—in fact the big reason why China is tormented with these periodic disturbances—is that there is a lack of transportation facilities. China is visited every few years by famine, due to drought or flood, and never in the history of the country has there been a time when China did not produce enough food for all her population. The trouble is, and always has been, the lack of cheap and efficient transportation facilities for conveying the surplus from those parts of the country that had an over supply to the parts that were famine stricken.

There would be no famine in China if the country had a network of roads, for in that case the food from the unaffected sections could be sent to the stricken districts at small cost, to the mutual advantage of both.

* * *

Prosperity comes from an interchange of commodities. When the manufacturing districts are busy the farming communities are also busy, because the people of each have money with which to purchase the things the other produces. The farmer in Honan cannot buy the cotton goods manufactured in Shanghai until he first sells his wheat, and if the Shanghai factories are not working there is no market here for his wheat.

As the case now stands there is plenty of manufactured goods in Shanghai, and plenty of coal and mine products in the interior, and the only reason these products are not flowing freely in both directions is the lack of roads.

In Europe and America it has been conclusively demonstrated that prosperity depends just as much on transportation as it does on agriculture or manufacturing. The three industries are absolutely dependent on each other, and each is helpless unless the other two are functioning. There must be close and easy communication between factory and farm if a nation is to be kept busy.

Good roads would increase the buying power of the Chinese tremendously. Moreover, roads are about the only thing that ever will accomplish that result. Given a system of road communications the people of China would consume ten times as much as they do in manufactured goods, and that would mean prosperity, not only for China, but for the outside world as well. If China's purchases of manufactured goods—domestic and foreign, were increased tenfold her sale of home products would increase in the same ratio, for the people who sold the manufactured goods would then have money with which to purchase Chinese products.

The problem of how to proceed in creating a road system in China is a perplexing one, particularly from the standpoint of the outsider. The present writer believes, and always has believed, that if the money that would have to be spent in connection with the often proposed foreign military intervention were advanced to China as a loan for road building purposes, under proper guarantees for efficient expenditure, of course, the results in the long run would be vastly more beneficial, not only to China but to the foreign powers as well. Military intervention would leave a long and bitter trail of hatred that would surely break out in eruptions unless closely watched; whereas a loan for building roads would make for an increase in good feeling on the one hand, and increase China's capacity for buying foreign goods on the other.

And as a common sense proposition I say it would be vastly better to sell the Chinese a bolt of cloth than to ram a bayonet down his throat.

Fiat Winner Of Road Race In India

A road race in India, over the 125 miles of the Queen's Road separating Poona from Bombay, was held a few weeks ago for motor cycles and all types of cars, and aroused such enthusiasm that practically the entire length of the road was lined with spectators anxious to see the competitors rush by. Greatest interest centered around the light cars, because of their importance on the Indian market, and it was here that the best sport was witnessed, the winning car being Mr. Harwood's Fiat 501, driven by Williams, who was followed home after a keen struggle by a sister Fiat driven by Baker. Third place was captured by an Ansaldo.

The first race over this road was held a year ago, when the fastest, irrespective of class distinctions, was Hyland on a Fiat 501, who by his fine performance secured possession of the Dunlop Cup. Because of the success of the first race the Automobile Club of Bombay decided to make this an annual event.

More Hitching Posts, Is Need Of Motorised Cities

Place To Park Cars Out Standing Problem In Centers

BY G. C. LONG

Ever since man has traveled in vehicles there has been a demand for hitching posts.

The stores of a generation ago provided one, two, or several uprights at the curb, depending upon the number of customers. The churches and schools built sheds to accommodate their parishioners and pupils.

In the coaching days not only shelter but even a change of horses was available at certain taverns.

Similar needs exist to-day, but under new names. The automobile does not have to be tied to a post, but it requires standing space when its owner desires to leave it for a time. In fact, George E. Roberts of the National City Bank has said that the American public is thinking more about where to park its cars than about the League of Nations.

This has become an acute issue, not so much because of the automobile itself, but because in the past twenty years we have been increasing the population by 30,000,000, without being able to stretch the land on which we live. To-day we have one-third more people in the United States than in 1900.

The condition of the country is something like that of a housewife who has been serving dinner to six persons, and suddenly finds that with the same facilities and materials she is asked to entertain two newcomers. In addition, some of the neighbors from the country arrive and make themselves at home.

The cities not only experience the normal population increase of the entire nation, but are also being crowded by the tendency of the rural population to come to town. This table tells the story:

Year	Population in Rural Areas	Population in Towns
1900	60 percent	40 percent
1920	49 percent	51 percent

But the woman who is serving the dinner has still another problem. She has not only the four neighbors who have placed their feet regularly under her table, but she has still more country cousins who drop in for desert. In the old days the homestead was so far from town that a visit two or three times a year was the most to be expected. Now motor travel is likely to bring the farmer and family to town several times a month.

This change is all very sociable, and perhaps even desirable. But where there were 1,711,000 carriages and wagons made in 1904, cars and trucks are now being manufactured at the rate of 3,000,000 annually. More people are enjoying the advantages of the city and the highway, but as the crowd grows larger, elbow room becomes more cramped and the civic housewife has to use her wits to accommdate all the guests.

The worst situations are naturally found in the downtown regions of our cities. Here it is efficient to have business concentrated. Yet with office buildings which may contain the population of a village, the street curbs become grossly inadequate as parking spaces.

In certain cities parking is entirely prohibited in specified parts of the business section. Hugh E. Young, engineer of the Chicago Plan Commission, reports that parking in the loop district of that city reduced traffic efficiency 50 percent.

Many cities are limiting the time of parking.

But these prohibitions are not sufficient. The remedy is also being found in constructive improvements, and in the decentralizing of city retail trade.

Among the leading ways of providing for downtown parking are:

1—Parking Basements in Office Buildings
2—Parking Garages
3—Open Lots
4—Public Parks

The closest approach to the old hitching post days is found in the provision in a building of parking space for its tenants. One of pioneers in this field is the Pacific Mutual Building in Los Angeles. The two lower floors of this structure, which are each 350 by 60 feet, are devoted to parking. One hundred and forty cars can be accommodated. As there are two hundred firms and about two thousand employees working in the building, it is clear that this solution is only a partial one. The rental charge of $17.50 to $20.00 per car per month is also a limiting factor.

Another example of this sort is the new Investment Building now being constructed in Washington, D. C. This will have space for 140 cars, but there will be five hundred tenants to be cared for.

A more popular means of supplying hitching posts is the parking garage. Cheap land in cities is being increasingly taken up as sites for this type of structure. The Seventh Street Garage in Pittsburgh is one of the largest examples of this sort, located within a few blocks of the business center. It has room for 450 vehicles, and the average charge is $20 monthly.

There is planned in Washington, D. C., an automobile hotel of eight stories to care for 800 automobiles.

Many downtown garages are being pressed into service for parking purposes. In Louisville, Ky., these have spaces available at $10 per month. In South Bend, Ind., a similar rate obtains. In Portland, Ore., these accommodations are available at 50 cents per day, and in Oakland, Calif., day storage may be had at from $5.00 to $7.50 per month.

Parking is an aspect of the city street problem as well as a concern of merchants, offices, schools and churches. The municipality can and does regulate time and space limits of parking, and it is accordingly proper for it to assist in measures tending toward relief. A number of cities are recognizing this.

Baltimore in 1920 condemned a run-down residential section, making the space available for automobile standing room.

Richmond, Va., is considering using the land in the deep back lots of its business district for the erection of parking buildings. It is proposed that these accommodations be privately operated with some measure of city control to assure moderate charges and proper management.

Mr. Young, already referred to, has proposed a plan for Chicago whereby 7,000 cars would be cared for in subsurface garages in Grant Park, and the remaining 24,000 vehicles which enter Chicago daily would be stored in regional garages. In an address before the National Conference on City Planning, held at Baltimore this spring, he estimated the cost of this project as follows:

Land, 1,300,000 sq. ft. @ $16	$21,000,000
Ramp garages	16,250,000
Subsurface garages in Grant Park	6,250,000
Total	$43,500,000

The method of financing is worked out as follows:

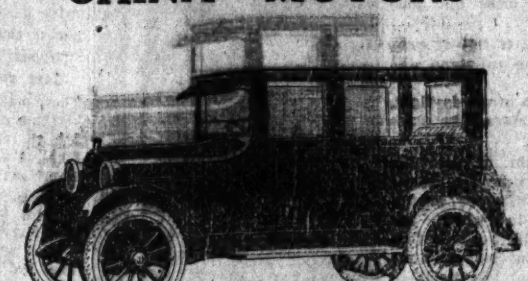
Sinking fund on a 40-year amortization basis	$1,087,500
Average interest at 4 percent	800,000
Overhead, 20 percent	377,500
Total per year	$2,265,000

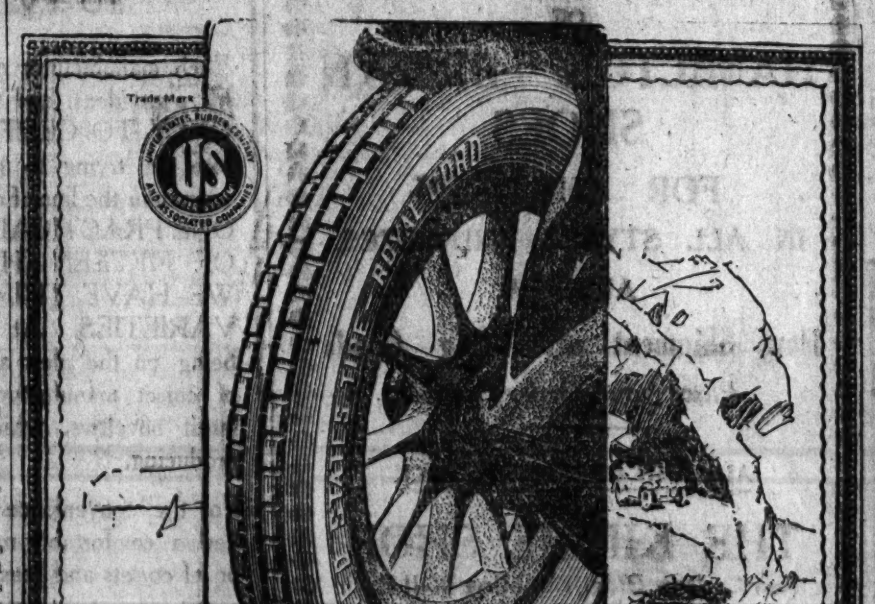
The cost per day at this rate could be more than covered by a charge of 25 cents per car per day.

Hupmobile

ALL Hupmobile units are built in the Hupmobile works or under direct Hupmobile supervision. Satisfied workmen with years of experience supervise the making of even the minutest part. It is this conscientious care of Hupmobile workmen that helped establish the incomparable reputation of Hupmobile.

CHINA MOTORS





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Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

Royal Cord
A United States Tire

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IF YOU ARE LISTEN TO THIS.

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It is one that has been run for some time, and is generally defective.

WHAT IS AN AUTO GASTLE USED CAR?

It is one that is as good as new having been inspected and thoroughly examined. It carries a guarantee, and last but not least it saves its buyer from

40 to 50% of the cost of a car.

Select from these

LIMOUSINES AND SEDANS

De Dion	12HP	Limousine	(latest type)
Panhard	15HP	„	(model 1922)
Citroen	10HP	„	(model 1922)
Crossley	18HP	Saloon	(almost new)
Unic 4	13HP	Limousine	(model 1922)
Renault	12HP	„	(model 1923)
Hupmobile		„	(model 1921)
Buick 4		„	(model 1922)
Studebaker	(light 6)	„	(model 1923)
Buick 6		Sedan	(model 1921)
Citroen (home made)		„	(model 1923)

ROADSTERS

Bean	Roadster	(model 1920)
Morris-Oxford	„	(model 1921)
Studebaker	„	(sport model)
Buick	„	(sport model)

TOURING CARS

Albert	11.9 4-5	Touring	(model 1923)
Austin	5	seater „	(model 1922)
Humber	5	„	(model 1922)
Delage	5	„	(like new)
De Dion	5	„	(model 1921)
Citroen	5	„	(big model)
Fiat	5	„	(latest model)
Essex	5	„	(model 1922)
Buick 4	5	„	(model 1922)
Buick 6	5	„	(model 1921)
Studebaker	5	„	(done 2,500 miles)
Hupmobile	5	„	(model 1920)
Cadillac	5-7	„	(model 59)
Cole 8	5-7	„	(model 1922)
Hudson	5	„	(model 1923)
Nash 6	5-7	„	(model 1921)

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More Cars, Less Companies, Says Chandler Chief

George M Graham Confident 1924 Will Be Firm's Banner Year

BY GEORGE M. GRAHAM

(Address delivered before a gathering of Chandler Distributors at Cleveland)

It had not been our expectation when we launched the Traffic Transmission just three months ago that we would see our distributers back in Cleveland so soon.

There are reasons why it is important that you be here. As we enter 1924 there are such wonderful possibilities in the situation that I know you will take from this gathering a new sense of opportunity immediately within grasp.

There is no doubt at all that what we call the Chandler comprehensive plan of expansion is functioning with magnificent regularity.

No longer does this statement rest merely on unsupported prediction. It now has a basis of established fact. We are able to point to the achievements of the last two years as an assurance of future progress.

Every time you gather here you can see proof of further gains, and yet I doubt if, generally speaking, it is understood how far we have gone ahead.

FIGURES HAVE BIG ADVANCE

Concrete proof of this advance is established in the 1923 Roll of Honor.

You will note that out of the 76 distributers with which we started the year twenty-seven or more than one-third improved their business more than 50 percent as against 1922.

Still more remarkable is the fact that 15 distributers established new marks for all time.

These new records were not made only at small points which had but modest totals against which to compete.

When you think that New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Pittsburgh were able to surpass even the high water marks of Chandler's biggest year, 1920, you can see how triumphantly our cause is making way.

There are many other names that just missed being on this list.

Fully another third of our distributers bettered their business from 25 percent to 40 percent.

San Francisco, for example, fell only a few cars short of making the 50 percent increase that would have put them on the roll of honor.

NEW DISTRIBUTERS DID WELL

This list necessarily does not include new distributers who have obtained good results but who have not been with us long enough to make possible a basis of comparison.

As practical men of business we must all consider results as the only real test.

Here in this chart we see most impressive proof of the wonderful volume that can be developed by proper merchandising.

Do not overlook the splendid increase shown by the Chandler Motor Car Company. All of you contributed to this 73 percent gain.

With one exception, our increase this year was the greatest ever shown by the Chandler Company.

With a similar gain in 1924 we will have surpassed all results in the history of the Chandler Company.

I believe we can do it. In fact, I do not see how we can be prevented from doing it.

I have my own theory as to how cars will be sold in 1924. There is no question but what it will be a highly competitive year.

Many lesser companies have already shown themselves unable to stand the strain.

This does not mean that fewer cars will be sold, but it means they will be sold by fewer companies.

MUST HAVE SELLING POINTS

I believe that the product which gets the volume must stand out distinctive with strong special points of appeal not present in other cars.

I can see no chance for a car, no matter how good, which is colorless.

Chandler, unquestionably, has the necessary points of appeal. There are three great outstanding features which are exclusive, as follows:

First—The Pikes Peak Motor.

Second—The Traffic Transmission.

Third—New values in closed bodies.

This is a tremendous platform on which to go to the public.

Moreover, we have the advantage that for one year the Pikes Peak Motor has been making its way into the respect of the public, and that for the last three months the Traffic Transmission has received nation-wide attention.

Our competitors are speaking of us with the utmost respect, and in my contact with leading manufacturers I have been much impressed by the attitude of deference to the Chandler Company.

ARE NOW DOMINANT IN FIELD

It is a great thing to be dominant in your field, and Chandler now finds itself in this position.

A variety of events have made us the outstanding car in the $1500-$2000 classification in which great successes have been won.

Nothing is more important than to get yourself into the right price field. This is a problem for whose solution the nicest judgment is required.

Cars can be priced too high. In fact I think it grows increasingly harder to find a market for the expensive product.

But cars can also be priced too low. The tendency of some manufacturers to seek volume in lower priced classifications does not always justify itself. To some it has brought notable success. Others it has not saved from failure.

We believe that in our proper price field, from $1500 to $2000, it is possible to do a profitable business for ourselves and our distributers and dealers.

Therefore, we propose to maintain our present policy and to strive constantly to make our cars better rather than to engage merely in a scramble for low prices.

There is no doubt that a remarkable improvement has been made in our car, both externally and internally.

In fact, we are now nearer our ideal than we have been at any time.

UTMOST PRAISE FOR 1924 CAR

From all over the country, we have the utmost praise for the 1924 Chandler presented to our public last September. Supplemented as it soon will be by two new rapid selling models, the result should be a line of irresistible appeal.

Naturally, the most important reason for this meeting is to learn something of the new models as well as to see them.

We have for sometime sensed a strong demand on part of our dealers and distributers for new four-door models at lower prices.

We have no apologies to make for the present Seven Passenger Sedan and Metropolitan Sedan.

Both are excellent sellers, have pleased their owners, and have added to the reputation of this company.

Moreover, considering their quality, neither has been overpriced.

U. S. Aviators Win 33 Records In 1923

Washington, Jan. 7.—American aviation in 1923, the twentieth year of mechanical flight, recorded unparalleled achievements, according to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, which recently prepared a summary of these accomplishments.

Establishment of 33 new world flight records; construction of the world's largest rigid airship and the largest aeroplane; operation of the first night airway, enabling the air mail to cross the continent in 26 hours, and development of commercial aviation to new degrees of usefulness, were recorded as outstanding events of the year.

Other important developments were: Perfection of the aerial torpedo, nonstop transcontinental flights, progress in bombing battleships from the air, development of the aerial smoke screen and devising of means to refuel planes in flight.

Advances in commercial aviation during the year, the summary declares, lay in improved transportation of passengers, mails and express; forest patrol and crop survey flights, destruction of boll weevil and gypsy moth by spraying from air machines, map-making, aerial photography and advertising by the device of sky-writing with smoke, and other devices.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce deplores the fact that American commercial aviation, struggling for popular recognition and conservative support, finds itself five years after the Armistice still lacking a federal air law and a bureau of civil aeronautics in the Department of Commerce.

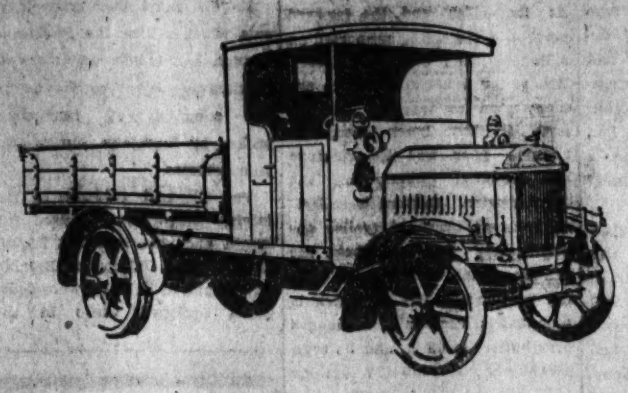
The Bureau of Aeronautics of the United States Navy announced, just before the close of 1923, the development of an aeroplane which combines the functions of three usual plane types,—bombing, torpedo launching and long range scouting.

This plane, which is equipped with a 650 horse power engine, is the lightest for its horsepower ever built, being able to carry a greater load than twin-engined bombers now in use. With a wing spread of 56 feet, the machine weighs about four thousand pounds and is 11 feet high and 34 feet long. It may be launched from a catapult on a battleship's deck or the flying deck of an aircraft carrier, has a 2,300 mile range without landing for re-fueling, and is quickly convertible to either a sea or land plane.

Constructed of steel and duralumin, except for the wings which are made of wood and fabric, the craft is designed to fold, so as to save space. As a land plane, a maximum speed of 105 miles an hour sending and receiving, two machine guns and running lights like those of an automobile.

80% Of Cars Shipped By Franklin In 1923 Were Of Closed Type

"During the year just ended, Franklin closed cars aggregated 80 percent of our total shipments," says H. H. Franklin, president of the Franklin Automobile Company. "We believe this establishes a new high record among American automobile manufacturers. The Sedan continues to be our most popular seller; shipments of this one type amounted to 47 percent of the entire number of cars which left the Franklin factory during the year. Sedan shipments in 1923 reached the highest point in Franklin history and were 50 percent greater than in 1922."



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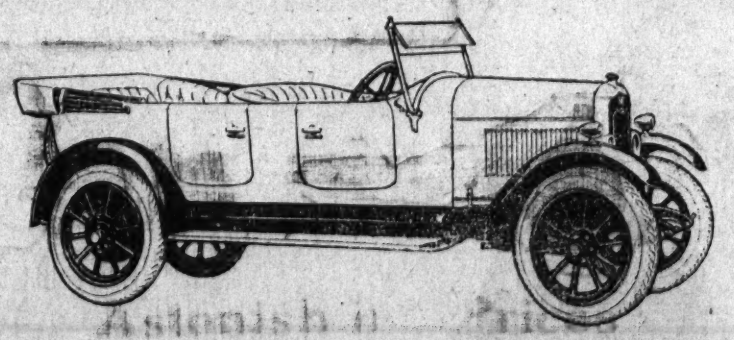
CHINA MOTORS

Standard Motor Co. Ltd., Coventry, England.



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THE Merits of Crossley cars are known throughout the world, and all who know motor cars know that the name CROSSLEY is a guarantee of excellence. The new price arrangements make it possible for motorists in China to obtain Crossley cars at approximately home prices.

Delivered, including duty and Charges at SHANGHAI

15/30 h.p. Touring Car—£445
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THE LONGEST MILEAGE TYRE IN THE WORLD—

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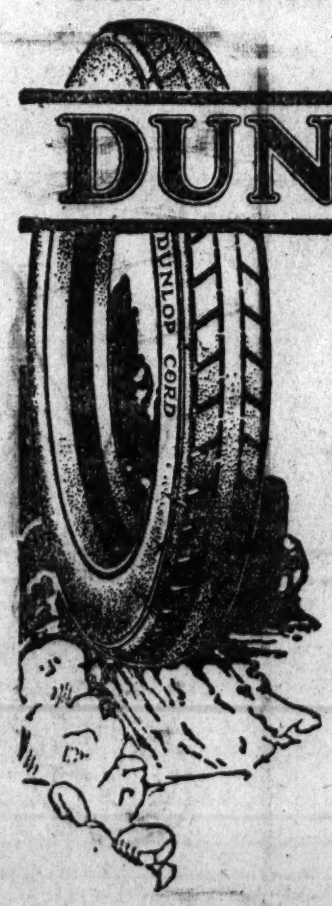

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Remember it is OVERSIZE.—In fact it is at least equal in size to 31 x 4 Fabric tyres, and yet it costs less.

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New Electric Locomotive Built For French Railway

Speed tests of the new type electric locomotive built by the General Electric Company and the American Locomotives Company for the Paris-Orleans Railway were conducted at Erie, Pa., on December 4 and 5 before a large gathering of prominent railway representatives.

In order definitely to determine the riding qualities of this locomotive, a large number of runs were made over the 4½ miles of test track at Erie operating at speeds between 100 and 130 kilometers (80.8) per hour. On two trips, speeds of 159 kilometers (99 miles) and 168 kilometers (105 miles) per hour had previously been reached. The locomotive operated successfully at these high speeds and there was no indication of periodical oscillation or nosing. The tests included critical observation of both the front and rear of the locomotive, and there was no apparent tendency toward objectionable movements which might have injurious effect upon the track. Records were also obtained by means of the otheograph, which would indicate unusual freedom from nosing at high speeds. Examinations of the track after these runs were made showed absence of any detrimental effects.

The commutation of the motors was observed under all operating conditions and reported to be excellent. Other tests included commutation tests with rapidly changing trolley voltage and wheel slipping with and without sand.

Guests were carried in both forward and rear cabs, where they observed the riding qualities of both ends and were able to observe speed indicators and other instruments. Easy riding qualities were noted at high speed on both straight and curved track.

The second exhibition was that of the new Mexican locomotive, the first of ten freight units built by the General Electric Company for the electrified lines of the Mexican Railway Company, Ltd. After a trial run on the test tracks, a tug of war was staged between this locomotive and a Mikado type steam locomotive equipped with booster, superheater and all other improvements, and operated by a picked crew. The rails were sanded to prevent slipping. This test resulted in the victory of the electric locomotive in every instance.

In the regenerative braking test which followed, the steam locomotive was used to pull the electric unit at a speed of about 22 kilometers (14 miles) per hour to simulate the conditions of down grade. During this test through the regenerative braking system of the electric unit, as high as 1800 horsepower was sent back into the system.

Otheograph tests of the Paris-Orleans locomotive, the Mexican freight locomotive, and the steam locomotive were also given. These tests involve the use of twenty-five special test ties placed in the roadbed and are for the purpose of recording the action on the rails of each separate wheel of a locomotive or motor car. The otheograph test tie, or several of them in combination gives a graphic record of the amplitude and characteristics of both the vertical and transverse thrust of all the wheels on each rail. These tests were of especial interest to the guests.

The Paris-Orleans locomotive was designed for the purpose of supplying a unit having approximately 80, tons on drivers and having maximum free running speed up to 130 kilometers (80.8 miles) per hour. The locomotive manufactured jointly by the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company was ordered dby the Paris-Orleans Railway from the Compagnie Francaise Thomson-Houston, the International General Electric Company's associated manufacturing company in France. The Compagnie Francaise Thomson-Houston has received orders for more than G.$15,000,000 worth of equipment for this electrification and orders aggregating G.$2,500,000 have been placed through the International General Electric Company with the General Electric Company in the United States.

The locomotive is of the gearless type, having two three-axle driving trucks and a two-axle guiding truck at each end. The control and auxiliary equipment is carried in two box cabs, each of which is attached rigidly to the driving truck. The three-axle driving trucks are connected by an articulated joint and each guiding truck is articulated at its inner end to the main truck. At its outer end, the forward portion of the cab is supported on a double roller centering device. The motor fields and frames are constructed to form an integral part of the truck frame and running gear and the armature are mounted directly on the driving axles. Current is collected from an overhead trolley approximately 20 feet above the rail by means of the usual sliding pantograph, one of which is mounted on each cab. Its length over buffers is 62 ft. and its total weight is 108,400 kilograms (238,480 lbs.). The average line voltage assumed will be 1,350 volts and it will have a continuous horsepower of 2130.

The Mexican locomotive is a 150 ton, 3,000 volt, direct current type. The General Electric Company is furnishing ten of these machines for what is known as the Maltrata Incline of the Mexican Railway, a section covering about 30 miles of the most scenic country in Mexico, in which many severe grades and sharp curves are encountered. A change of 4,000 feet in elevation is made in the 30 miles section which is now being electrified.

These locomotives will be used in both freight and passenger service between Orizaba and Esperanza. Freight trains of 700 tons weight will be taken up the grade with two locomotives, one at each end of the train. Trains of about the same weight will be brought down the grade with one locomotive by regenerative electric braking. Speeds both up and down grades for freight trains will average about 15 miles per hour. These locomotives are rated 04440-E-308-6GE278A-3000 volts DC. Their continuous total horsepower is 2500. They have a length of 52 feet 11 inches and a total weight of 308,000 lbs.

Pennsylvania is preparing to license more than 1,000,000 autos next year. Passenger cars licensed in the State this year now number 986,500, as compared with 764,797 during the whole of 1922.

• • •

Among the class of forty students at Louisiana State University Automobile School at Baton Rouge last season, six were women. Five of them completed the course in motor mechanics and driving.

• • •

Five cities are reducing their motor accident records as compared with last year. These "safety" cities which report decreases are Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Seattle and Fargo.

• • •

The latest thing in transportation in Paris is a hansom-taxi—a combination hansom cab and automobile. The driver sits high in the rear of the cab, where he can overlook the road with great vigilance.

• • •

A garage that will house more busses than are operated in any one city in America has been opened for use in Chicago. With a floor area of 83,975 square feet this unique structure can accommodate more than 200 busses, according to Martin C. Schwab, the architect, writing in the November issue of Bus Transportation.

• • •

A feature of the new garage, erected by the Chicago Motor Coach Company is the enormous glass roof, 288 percent of which is built in sections which can be opened or closed as the demands of ventilation require.

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100 BRITISH MAKES

There are 108 British makes of passenger cars and seventy-seven foreign makes on the market in England, France leading among the latter with thirty-eight, and the United States taking second place with nineteen. It is estimated that fully one-half the cars in use in Great Britain are of foreign manufacture, principally American, French and Italian.

Four Wheel Brakes Winners In Europe

English and French trade journals which review the Paris and London automobile shows devote considerable space to the extensive adoption of four-wheel brakes by European motor car mnufacturers.

The editorial columns of the foreign magazines stressed at length upon the fact that 72 out of 95 French, Italian and Belgian cars displayed in Paris were four-wheel equipped while in the Olympian exposition in London, 27 British makes had this much discussed feature.

Notable among the English cars with four-wheel brakes were Rolls-Royce, Daimler and Sunbeam, a trio considered the finest grade produced on British soil.

Auto Output Of '23 Shows Big Increase

Production reports totaling 325,125 cars and trucks made in November, submitted at the directors' meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce here bring the 11 months output to 3,717,709 which indicates that the year's total will reach 4,000,000. This will be a gain of more than 50 percent over 1922 which was in itself a record year.

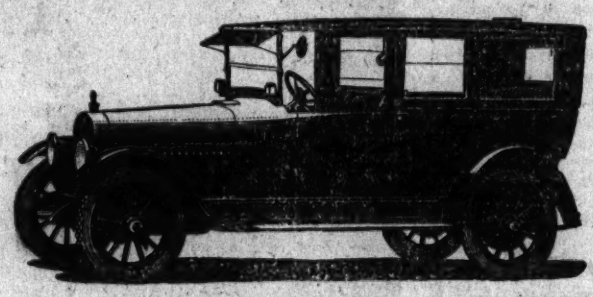
Leaders in the automobile industry believe the increase to be due to the national need for more transpotration facilities, to the rapid development of suburban areas and to the fact that better car values for the money are being offered than at any previous time, due to the economies of large scale production.

HUDSON SUPER SIX

"THE MARK OF SUPER QUALITY"

THE PUBLIC

is cordially invited to inspect the New Hudson Super Six open Drive Limousine now on display at our Showroom.



HUDFORD MOTORS

Corner AVENUE EDWARD VII and THIBET ROADS, SHANGHAI.

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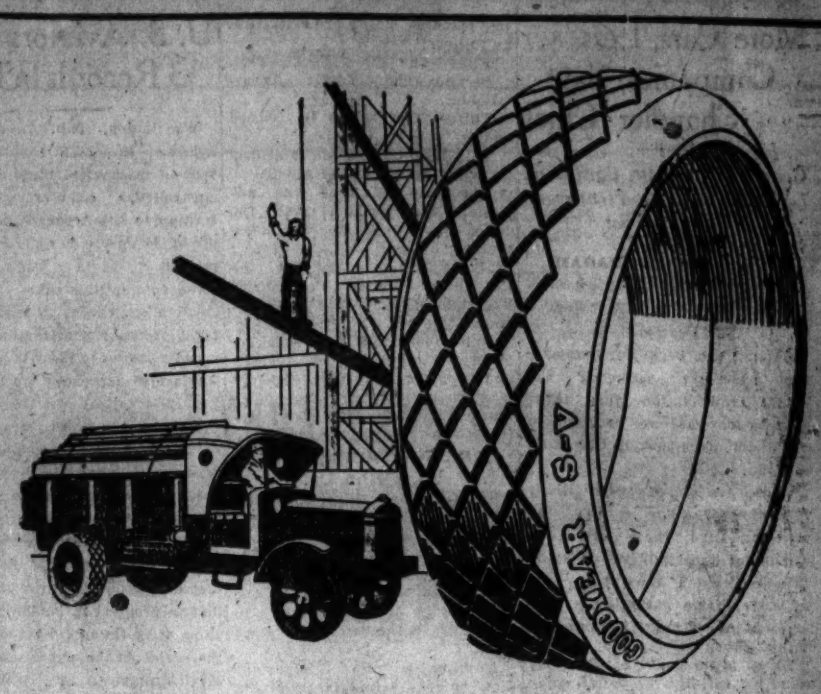

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Goodyear All-Weather Tread Heavy Duty Cushion Tyres present certain definite advantages which no other cushion tyres can offer.

The All-Weather Tread has a design of proved non-skid efficiency. It is insurance against danger.

Its sure, firm grip on the road gives better traction, prevents wheel spinning and waste of fuel.

It cushions better, for the rubber under pressure has a natural outlet for flow in the wide, deep grooves of the All-Weather Tread.

Add to these features the long, long wear due to massive depth and you have the reason why

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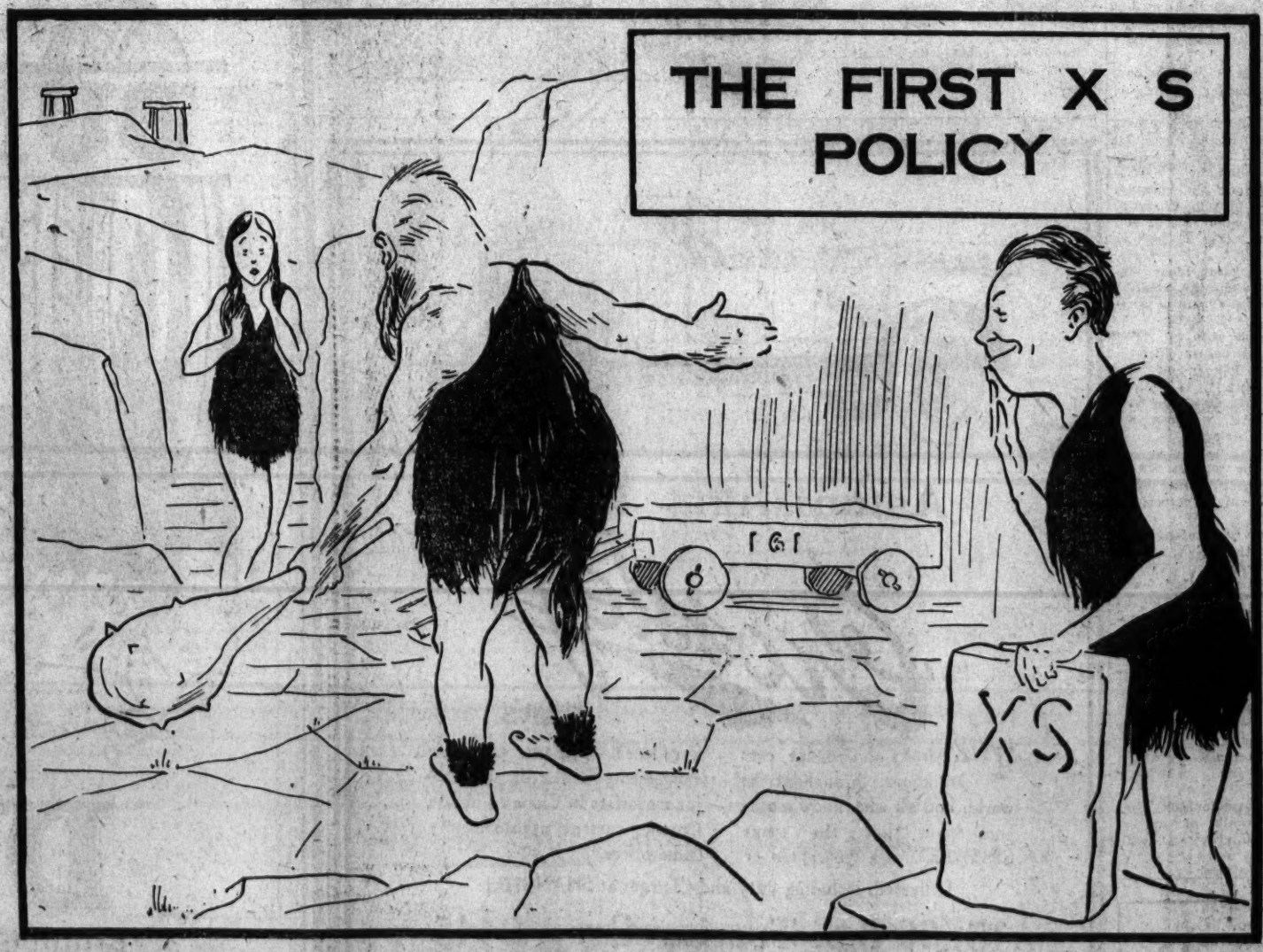
GOODYEAR

HEAVY DUTY CUSHION TYRES



The China Press Want Ads

Office: No. 17 Nanking Road

ENJOYING THE CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.
One of the Many interesting sights on Chinese New Year.—Mission Photo.

ENTERTAINING THE CROWD
Another Type of Chinese Beggars.—Mission Photo.

Pictorial Section
The China Press

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1924

THE SHANGHAI-HANKOW FOOTBALL TEAMS.
The picture shows the players of the team sent by Hankow and the Shanghai representative Shanghai was victorious.—Photo by Burr Studio.

A few Sights at the Paper Hunt run before the Chinese New Year Holidays.—Photo by Ah Fong.

THE INTERPORT RUGBY TEAMS

The game was played on Thursday last on the Shanghai Football Club ground. The picture shows the Shanghai and Tientsin teams, the Tientsin players being in white. Shanghai won by 14—11.—Photo by the Burr Studio.

Spectators at the Rugger Game on Thursday.—Photo by the Burr Studio.

THE HANKOW FOOTBALL TEAM.

The visitors from Hankow were defeated by the Shanghai team in the Interport series by a ten nil score. Goalkeeper Crossland (wearing a white sweater) was the outstanding player in Wednesday's game.—Photo by the Burr Studio.

THE RUGGER GAME ON THURSDAY LAST

Some Interesting Snapshots taken during the Progress of the Game by the Burr Photo Studio.

ANXIOUS SPECTATORS AT THE PAPER-HUNT

THE NEW SPIRIT IN CHINA.

Chinese Boy Scouts. They have given a good account of themselves.—Photo by Mission Studio.

GENERAL TSAI CHUNG-HSUN,

Tuh of Kiangsi, whose removal is being asked by Marshal Chi Shih-yuan of Kiangsu, who is inspector-general of General Tsai's province as well as Kiangsu and Anhui.

MR. HUANG YEN-PEI,

President of the Kiangsu Educational Association, who has been offered several times the Educational portfolio in the Peking Cabinet. Mr. Huang is one of the best known authorities on Education and heads also a large number of other local organisations. He has travelled extensively in the country and the Dutch Indies.

DINNER AND ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN TO B.A.T. EMPLOYEES.

Over three hundred and fifty persons dined at the Carlton Cafe on Monday night, they being members of the British-American Tobacco Company. The dinner was given by the Managing Director of the Company. It was a thoroughly enjoyable affair. After dinner there was dancing and variety entertainment.—Photo by the Burr Photo Studio.

CHINESE NEW YEAR FESTIVITIES.—AN OUTDOOR PLAY.—Photograph by the Mission Studio.

Golf
Football
Rugby
Racing
Paper Hunting

China Press Sports

Hockey
Basketball
Billiards
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1924

Shanghai Beats Hongkong By One Goal To Nil After Desperate Battle In Mud

Lone Counter Comes Near End Of Great Struggle; Phillips And Coulcher Outstanding Stars; Remedios "Knocked Out;" Great Crowd Present

BY "WHISTLE"

The interport series finished with a tremendous struggle in the mud on Saturday, in which Shanghai beat Hongkong by one goal to nothing; and on the play they deserved their win.

Both teams were not the same as met on Tuesday, Wynne being unable to play for Hongkong and Charlesworth was also an absentee, having injured his foot against Hankow.

Shanghai side was reconstructed, Quayle not playing; we understand by listening in with our new wireless that at a committee meeting on Friday evening he put his foot down firmly and upset his knee; he has our sympathy.

However Wilson partnered Turner, Knight replaced Falconer, Witschi went outside left and Madar played outside right.

Shanghai started with the wind behind and began to press, but it was evident that the Mud and slippery ball would kill accurate footwork.

The first attack was opened by Phillips who placed for Goldman, he ran through and shot but Weness was there. Continued attacks forced a few corners but they went behind, the heavy wet ball being impossible to manage.

Hongkong then began to settle down and a pretty forward movement finished with Wheeler sending in a deadly rising shot, just skimming the bar.

WET KILLS ACCURACY

For a while Hongkong kept it up against the wind, the halves backing up grandly, but their shots went anywhere owing to the greasy ball.

A miskick by Bishop gave Coulcher a chance, he rushed through only to slip on to the ball as he was all set for a drive.

Beautiful work between Goldman and Coulcher ended by the former going through but Bishop pulled him up just in time.

A dangerous miskick by Turner gave Johnson a grand chance, but Turner recovered and flashed back robbing him as he shot.

Time and again Coulcher and Goldman worked down, only to find the ball too slippery to finish, and on one occasion Goldman had a clear goal, but was pulled up for a very questionable off side.

Then a grand solo effort by Nash down the field put Eaton in a grand position, but again the wet ball glanced safely behind.

Coulcher covered with mud, had another thrusting run and got clear of the backs, and then as he shot, slipped down in front of goal, and the Whistle went to a pointless half.

HONGKONG HOPEFUL

With the wind behind the Hongkong supporters fancied their chances, but Shanghai was playing a different game to the previous one, the halves were backing up and passing and in this half also the local team did most attacking.

For a while inconclusive rushes on both sides occurred, and then Madar racing down, slung a beauty across, Coulcher slipped as he went for it and out it went, much to the relief of Weness.

Hongkong came back to the attack strongly and for a while kept it up, but Phillips and Turner were playing grand football, breaking up all attacks as they neared goal.

A short rest gave Shanghai some breath and they came away strongly, the left wing breaking away and Witschi sent in a hard low drive, which the mud stopped before it reached Weness.

For a while the Hongkong goal was in danger, Goldman going to the right sent in a beauty from the very line, but he was not there to receive it as well, and Bishop cleared.

Phillips ran through and was just right for a drop shot but passed to Madar who lost it. Coulcher went through and slung a deadly one across but it passed safely out, and a moment after Madar did the same from the right. Hongkong left then developed a fine attack but a weak shot by Begg saved the situation.

Following on this Johnson and Eaton got through and Remedios rushing out, saved finely, hitting clear, but falling and breaking his nose in doing so.

Witschi went into goal and Shanghai settled down to four forwards, after some even midfield play, they began to press again and Madar sent in a lovely pass which Goldman passed on hard to Weness who saved finely.

At last Shanghai was rewarded.

COULCHER SCORES

Coulcher standing beside the back saw Crawford send down a high one, and rushing ahead, beat the back to it, finishing with a gorgeous cross drive, one of his best.

A moment later Goldman gave him the ball well down, but he was too exhausted to do anything with it.

Just before time Madar had an easy chance but when he beat the back, he got flurried and instead of going in he shot wildly.

Nothing else happened and the Shanghai fans had the pleasure of hearing the Whistle go to a deserved win.

Taking the state of the ground and ball into consideration, it was a fine game, and a pretty good exhibition of football.

For Hongkong the backs played finely, their headwork and tackling being both equally good.

The halves played the same scientific football as on Tuesday.

They missed Charlesworth in the forward line, and Begg was off form completely, but the other three played fine football and specially Nash, but it was his misfortune to face Phillips.

For Shanghai Turner and Wilson were great, barring a few miskicks owing to the wet they had the situation well in hand and Hongkong only got close in once when Remedios saved the situation.

The halves were all good, but Phillips was easily the best, judgment, pace and head work were the features of the best half game he has ever played.

Coulcher again was the kingpin of the forward line, and went from the word go, needing two men to watch him all the time. He was chaired off the field after the game and deserved it.

Goldman put up a vastly better display than before, and worked beautifully with Coulcher, but a heavy ground kills his play.

Johanssen had not recovered from his injury, and was largely a passenger; its not easy to see why Collaco did not replace him, however he was not up to the heavy ground and hard going. Witschi did not do very much at outside left, but Madar on the other wing put in a lot of good work, and when he has had more experience will be the Internort outside right.

Mr. Clifford refereed the game very impartially but a good many of his offside decisions on both sides appeared to err on the side of over strictness.

Symphony Concert

Works of Beethoven will make up the program for the fifth subscription symphony concert to be played next Tuesday evening at the Town Hall by the Municipal Orchestra. Maestro Mario Paci will be the soloist and Mr. de Kryger and Mr. Foa will conduct two of the items.

The program will be as follows:

Overture—Leonore No. 3
(Assistant Conductor, Mr. A de Kryger, conducting)

Concerto in E flat major—"The Emperor" for piano and orchestra.

Soloist: Maestro Mario Paci
(Violin principal, Mr. A. Foa, conducting)

Interval

Symphony in C Minor—No. 5
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

Judge Lobingier for ten long years
Has won the approbation
Of Shanghai, but, amidst our cheers,
We grieve he leaves this station;
As student, justice, and as man
He captured our affection,
He played the game,
And won good fame,
With every local section.

* * *

Lloyd George! Lloyd George! You me surprise
That you should be so careless,
In saying things so far from wise
For you are not awareless
Of all the mischief you might make
Twixt Britons and the Yankees—
So pray be good,
And just touch wood
And cut your Hankey Pankeys.

* * *

They want to teach the Spanish tongue
To all the Filipinos,
And so we soon will hear them sung
At all their sporting beanoes,
Songs of the senorita fair,
Of bull fights and mananas—
But Gen'ral Wood
Pray do be good—
No songs about bananas!

* * *

The New Year holidays have fled
In weather we call "dirty,"
We've spent the weary hours in bed
And felt distinctly "shirty";
We didn't go to Kiangwan—
But two lads had the mania
To have a go—
Not Takeo—
They won on Pennsylvania!

* * *

The Prince of Wales has had a spill
In hunting near to Ascot;
He shows a turn at horseman skill;
He's Britons well-loved mascot;
I note he broke his collar bone
While jumping records piling,—
It makes us glad
To find Our Lad
Was bandaged up still smiling.

* * *

DEAR BRUTUS

Now that we have passed through an orgy of sport, in which the local soccer and rugger men have shown up particularly well, we can call for a rest and look forward with a good deal of pleasure to the gentle arts of the theater.

Next Friday is a day to be noted. Our A. D. C. is producing quite one of the most ambitious of its long series of plays. "Dear Brutus" took London by storm. It contains all the best Barricisms, from a pull at the heartstrings to an appeal to the wells of laughter. Its dialogue is one long poem. Beautiful thoughts clothed in words of splendor.

I was talking with M. Le Bris and Mr. H. E. Muriel during the past week and these two producers are enthusiastic about the show. They both are aware that the play is one of the best of a generation. They read Barrie and are able to breathe his atmosphere. They have been working with an excellent cast to bring out part and plot. M. Le Bris says: "I am a very busy man but this work that I am doing in 'Dear Brutus' is a real joy. The players are all so easy to work with. They are keen and thoroughly enter into the spirit of the piece."

Mr. Muriel has very much the same to say. I only asked him on Friday last what he thought was the big motive of the play. In reply he said that after seeing it in England on several occasions and now having had the delight of working in the rehearsals the thing that impresses him so much is its *humanness*. The characters are so like you and me. Lob in the hands of Mr. C. E. Whitamore is a fine creation. He hasn't a great deal to say or do, but so well is the character drawn, that he fixes himself in your memory with his quaintness and lovableness. Another beautiful Barrie birth is his Dream Child, Margaret. The A. D. C. has been fortunate in getting so sympathetic and clever a player as Mrs. Rosalind Welch to play the part. It is some time since we have had the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Welch at the Lyceum but her work has always been good, and was especially so in that fine play "Pantalers By."

The parts of Dearth and his wife are in the capable hands of Mr. H. E. Muriel and Mrs. Chris Wingrove. All the other characters are also suitably cast and we can feel sure that "Dear Brutus" will add another feather to the A.D.C. bonnet.

* * *

THE MAN BARRIE

There is a very charming article, all about this lovable Barrie in the Christmas Number of "John O' London," from which, let me call one or two little gems to illustrate Barrie's genius. We can call to mind most of his plays without effort, but few of us remember his comic opera. In 1893, D'Oyly Carte produced at the Savoy "a new and original comic opera, 'Jane Annie, or the Good Conduct Prize' with libretto by J. M. Barrie and Conan Doyle."

And yet though the production was a failure, never again to be heard of, the discerning ones must have had much amusement in trying to separate the Barrie from the Doyle.

"*Act One. First floor of a Seminary for the Little Things that Grow into Women.*"

We require no help in discovering who was responsible for a bright start like that. And we dare make pretty shrewd guesses at the author of several of the lyrics. One, for instance:

There was once a man in a seaside town,
And his name it was—what was it?
I know it wasn't Smith, and I'm sure it wasn't Brown,
But it was—oh Lor,' what was it?

* * *

Or this:

When I was a little piccaninny,
Only about so high,
I'd a baby's bib and a baby's pinny,
And a queer little gimlet eye.
They couldn't tell why that tiny eye
Would make them writhe and twist.
They found it so, but how could they know
That the babe was a hypnotist.
Now think of that! This tiny brat
Was a bit of a hypnotist.

* * *

It is Thomas Moult who writes: "All Barrie's writings might profitably be studied in the golden light of that characteristic action when Barrie taking a bright idea from one of his children playmates incorporated it into one of his plays and gave the little fellow a farthing royalty on every performance. This is especially seen in plays that bring his career up to date. For now we seem to see him identifying himself with that beautiful *father-motherhood*; the respect for childhood and a child's understanding, the confidence of a loving intimacy, the recognition that to babes and sucklings, actually and not theoretically, comes the wisdom hidden from those who are children no more—all this, no less than the life-long memory of the original of his book 'Margaret Ogilvy' has been the inspiration of 'Dear

(Continued on Page 2)

J. C. GREIG WINS FIRST 'UNT, MOON ALSO IS WINNER

Rain Interferes With Paper Chasers; "Consolation" Next Saturday

BY "DISMAL JIMMY"

Again there was much foreboding on Friday as to whether it was possible to lay a Hunt but the Stewards just managed to get it in before rain again fell steadily and negatived all chance of the Consolation Hunt on Saturday.

The Hunt was heavy—it had to be that; but it appears to have been enjoyed. It was laid by Moon and Lester, the winners of the previous Hunt. The course was not a long one, somewhat under six miles, as the going was so heavy. It was started by the Inimitable Sparke at Warren Line, and immediately ran back towards the Settlement passing near the platform at Here and There. This platform was the scene of indescribable difficulty. It is not usually considered an obstacle, but certainly the Hunt found it one, for nearly everybody went over it only to fight and struggle to get back again, and, marvelous to relate, Spence could never get back, so he went into the creek up to his waist and *so waisted* his afternoon.

The Inimitable Sparke mounted on Charles the Twelfth soon put them all straight: he galloped off towards Five Hurdle Village. The Hunt followed as quick as they could but it is said that some of the riders went as far as the Highland Grips, so, naturally they were strung out. The Inimitable Sparke made good his advantage over one wide river but they all ran off paper at the bottom of Vermin Line where the natives carried on the paper as far as the road. Some tried to find paper on Perrots Line—but there it was—and for some time the Hunt found itself really at fault—a thing that mighty seldom happens in the Home Country nowadays.

Eventually some old hound discovered the line of paper on the Vermin Creek. This old line of jumps was a great favorite in the good old days and it was here that some years ago the late lamented Mr. Pearce was killed while hunting. The jumps are just as good as ever and nicely grass grown.

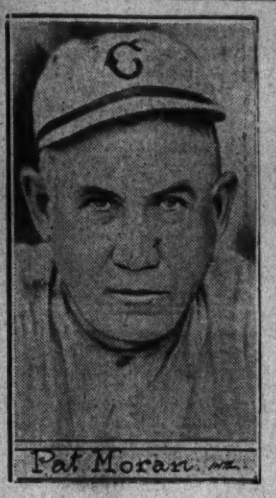
From the Vermin Line the Hunt swung away on the old familiar run along Artery Creek and, strange to relate, bought the check into the Salamander Head which is often laid but mighty seldom taken.

Then the Inimitable Sparke played the part of Moses, for he struck the right trail and led the Hunt through the Wilderness to the Cross jump at the top whence the run home was a straight line over Marah, the Slough of Despond, and around Westward Ho to the finish at Suez. Sparke never saw the run in, as he carried away on a false trail, of his own making, towards the Old Woman's Monument.

The Hunt took exactly thirty-five minutes to run, and from the finish it looked as if Mr. Stang-lund would be an easy winner but there's "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" for he indulged himself in following a path to get better going and the result was Hugh Maitland chipped in, and riding hard for the flags, appeared every inch a winner. Again the Fates intervened, for Maitland's pony refused carrying with him Stang-lund and this gave J. C. Greig his opportunity. With a bound he cleared the final jump, on Strathclyde, and thus wins his first hunt. Congratulations

(Continued on Page 2)

Pat Moran



Patrick A. Moran has signed a contract to continue the management of the Cincinnati Reds for 1924, under terms exactly similar to those in his 1923 contract.

SHANGHAI DOWNS TIENTSIN TEAM IN RUGGER MATCH

Visitors Lose 11-11 In Last Stages Game

On Thursday afternoon on the Cricket Club Ground before a large crowd of spectators Shanghai only just succeeded in beating Tientsin by 14 points to 11, after a very poor exhibition of Rugby football.

Tientsin won the toss and elected to play towards the Rec's pavilion with a strong wind blowing behind them. From the kick-off the ball was kept in play in Shanghai's 25 by the Tientsin forwards until the Shanghai three-quarters started a movement which after making some headway broke down due to wild passing.

Soon afterwards Tientsin's left center, Capt. Fabre, picked up in midfield and cut across to the right at tremendous speed making a beautiful opening for Roberts, who dashed over, giving Tientsin their first try. Gotch failed with the kick (3-0).

Shanghai, somewhat taken aback at the speed of the Tientsin back division, pulled themselves together, their forwards carrying play into Tientsin's 25. It was here that Capt. Cushman had to retire with a nasty kick on the head, and was not able to resume play till the next half. Though unable to keep in the scrum he played wing forward and was most effective in getting into position—quite often off-side—to spoil the chances of the Shanghai halves, but to the referee he did not often appear to be so. Shortly afterwards Goolden threw away a golden opportunity of scoring by not passing to McMeekin, who had only to touch down. However, this player, in the next few minutes, made a good opening and at the critical moment transferred to Thomson who plunged over the line. Holdsworth kicked a very fine goal (5-3)

The lead was but temporary for Capt. Fabre again broke through and made his opening for Eustace, the left wing, who against little resistance ran strongly and scored. Gotch converted—Tientsin 8 points, Shanghai 5.

Soon afterwards Tientsin were awarded a free kick, Holdsworth being penalised for not putting the ball down. Gotch again took

(Continued on Page 2)

Petersfield Big Surprise In Grand National, Beats Favorite By 4 Lengths

Morriss Pony Outclasses Field In Big Event Of Last Day's Program; Numerous Large Dividends Paid; Track Muddy

The final day's races of the International Recreation Club's China New Year meeting found conditions much improved overhead, but much worse underfoot, the previous day's rain having softened the track to the point of mushiness. The prospect of a rainless afternoon drew a big crowd to the track, both the public stand and the members' enclosure being well filled.

The big event on the card for the final day was the Grand National Steeplechase, and as expected a Morriss entry won it, but contrary to expectations the winner was not the Morriss entry that the wise ones had picked for the honor.

The favorite in this race was Letchfield, with Social Union a good second choice. Petersfield, the other Morriss entry, was hardly figured for a chance, having but 242 backers in the parimutuels, against 1678 for his stablemate, and 1130 for Social Union.

The early race was between the winner and Social Union, the favorite being out of it, apparently, after they had straightened out for home. It was then that everybody expected Social Union to come through, but for once this fine jumper failed to respond, the soft going apparently having been too much for him over such a distance. Coming down the stretch Letchfield began to move up, and for a time appeared determined to make a race of it. He couldn't quite reach, however, and could get nothing better than a poor second to Petersfield.

Wild Chance, passing Social Union and the others, finished in third place. There was a sixty dollar dividend on the winner.

There were some fine dividends during the day, Happy Day rewarding his backers with an 88 return in the first race, while those who backed Theatreland in the third event collected $50.

Summaries:

1.—The Holiday Plate, 1 mile.

	lbs.	
Happy Day, Maitland	150	1
Takeo, Mr. Encarnacao	161	2
Woodland, P. C. Wu	149	3

Won by 2 lengths; 1½ lengths. Time—2:17.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Happy Day	91	226
Takeo	988	1322
Woodland	258	650
Total chances	1670	3011

For win, $82.50; for place 1st $8.70, 2nd $5.60, 3rd $6.30.

Cash Sweep: 1st 394, 2nd 294, 3rd 292. Unplaced: 466, 454, 208, 377, 27, 157, 182, 217.

2.—The Sub-Griffins Handicap, 1 mile.

	lbs.	
Tipsy Cake, W. Hill	163	1
Jolly Lad, Knoll	152	2
Lammas Day, P. C. Wu	152	3

Won by 1½ lengths; 1 length. Time—2:22 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Tipsy Cake	442	684
Jolly Lad	463	553
Lammas Day	47	99
Total chances	2023	3341

For win, $20.50; for place 1st $9.00, 2nd $10.00, 3rd $23.10.

Cash Sweep: 1st 551, 2nd 338, 3rd 524. Unplaced: 224, 314, 530, 470, 420, 381, 320, 157, 47, 361, 94.

3.—The Griffin Steeplechase Cup, 2 miles (back to Hurdle).

	lbs.	
Theatreland, Dalgarno	164	1
Good Fellow, Liddell	153	2
Boynefield, Sassoon	161	3

Won by many lengths; ½ length.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Theatreland	187	287
Good Fellow	723	1169
Boynefield	142	282
Total chances	2106	3465

For win, $50.60; for place 1st $13.60, 2nd $6.90, 3rd $13.10.

Cash Sweep: 1st 306, 2nd 1, 3rd 3. Unplaced: 468, 385, 70, 343, 529, 349, 315, 49, 179.

4.—The Off Chance Cup, 7 furlongs.

	lbs.	
Wyvlesfield, Stewart	161	1
Settrington, Knoll	147	2
Citizenship, Y. Wong	153	3

Won by many lengths; 1½ lengths. Time—1:57 4-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Wyvlesfield	826	1055
Settrington	217	375
Citizenship	86	180
Total chances	3364	4751

For win, $18.30; for place 1st $9.20, 2nd $16.80, 3rd $29.60.

Cash Sweep: 1st 438, 2nd 496, 3rd 748. Unplaced: 776, 451, 596, 44, 648, 284, 187, 757.

5.—The Nursery Handicap, 1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Witty Fellow, W. Hill	153	1
Daddy Long Legs, Burkill	154	2
Sincerity, Maitland	144	3

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Witty Fellow	1392	2061
Daddy Long Legs	566	770
Sincerity	17	43
Total chances	3273	5305

For win, $10.50; for place 1st $6.50, 2nd $9.10, 3rd $78.60.

Cash Sweep: 1st 567, 2nd 435, 3rd 351, Unplaced: 297, 927, 385, 502, 393, 440, 146, 79, 17.

6.—The Kiangwan Grand National Steeplechase, 2½ miles.

	lbs.	
Petersfield, Liddell	164	1
Letchfield, Heard	152	2
Wild Chance, Sparke	158	3

Won by many lengths; 6 lengths. Time—6:05 3-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
Petersfield	242	401
Letchfield	1678	1898
Wild Chance	90	232
Total chances	3262	3678

For win, $60.60; for place 1st $8.40, 2nd $5.60, 3rd $10.50.

Cash Sweep: 1st 455, 2nd 651, 3rd 174. Unplaced: 438, 544, 680,

FIRPO AGREES TO MEET WILLS FOR $250,000 PURSE

Argentine Heavyweight Refuses, But Quickly Changes Mind

New York, Feb. 4.—Lewis Raymond, representative of a newly organised syndicate, announced today that Luis Firpo, South American heavyweight champion, had cabled his acceptance of the syndicate's offer of $250,000 for a 15 round fight with Harry Wills, negro heavyweight, in July. Wills already has accepted the offer.

It is planned to hold the fight in Brooklyn and to erect an arena which will seat 100,000 people.

Twenty-four hours ago the "Wild Bull of the Pampas" wildly refused a mere $200,000 for a fight with the great New York heavyweight, intimating that he had something much better in view.

$50,000 seems to have overcome the Bull's wildness and to have demonstrated that, with Hamlet, there was "method in his madness."

Wills, for more than a year inactive, will hail this bout with pleasure for, if he can defeat Firpo, he can demand a fight with Dempsey for the heavyweight crown.

And Wills is very apt to spill the Argentine. Many consider the negro the greatest fighter wearing trunks today and his forced inactions has been one of the most disappointing features of the last year.

BARNEY GOOGLE — By Billy De Beck

I'M TELLING YOU MOE, THAT 'BELGIAN HAIR TONIC' IS THE MOST REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN YEARS - NOT ONLY WILL IT GROW HAIR INSTANTANEOUSLY BUT IT'S A SWELL BEVERAGE - GREAT STUFF FOR LUMBAGO AND RHEUMATISM AND EVEN TAKES SPOTS OFFA FANCY VESTS -
THE STOCK HAS CERTAINLY HAD A METEORIC RISE - I THINK I SHALL BUY A FEW HUNDRED SHARES -
WHO'S YOUR BROKER!
HE'S A GREAT GUY, MOE - WAIT'LL I FINISH MY BATH - WE'LL GO DOWN AND I'LL INTRODUCE YOU TO HIM - SAY, MOE, SEE IF THERE'S ANY BATH SALTS ON THAT WINDOW SILL
ONLY BELGIAN HAIR TONIC - BARNEY
SURE - POUR IN ANOTHER BOTTLE, MOE, IT'S GOOD FOR ANYTHING -
THERE - THAT'S THE LAST QUART
YES, YES. THIS IS MOE, BARNEY GOOGLE'S FRIEND - BUY ME 5000 SHARES OF BELGIAN HAIR TONIC - HURRY!
BUT OPENED THIS A/M CLOSED 155 1/2
DEBECK '23

The Moderate Plate, 9 furlongs.

	lbs.	
ne Affaire, Sokoloff	158	1
len Lake, Z. W. Yu	147	2
ationship, Y. Wong	158	3

Won by many lengths; many ths. Time—2:36 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
ne Affaire	1606	1563
len Lake	43	197
ationship	165	377
Total chances	3483	4827

For win, $9.70; for place 1st 0, 2nd $23.00, 3rd $14.70. ash Sweep: 1st 622, 2nd 913. 465. Unplaced: 24, 102, 944, 242, 177, 9, 434, 172, 503.

—The Welcome Plate, ¾ mile

	lbs.	
kong, J. Liou	152	1
edy Fellow, W. Hill	152	2
aryfield, Heard	151	3

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
kone	1461	1555
edy Fellow	1068	1176
aryfield	126	200
Total chances	3435	4430

For win, $10.50; for place 1st 0, 2nd $6.40, 3rd $13.80. ash Sweep: 1st 679, 2nd 647, 103. Unplaced: 896, 220, 404, 27, 814, 811, 602, 62, 738.

—The New Year Handicap, 1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
ith Down, W. Hill	154	1
rida, Knoll	155	2
ne, Patterson	158	3

Won by 2 lengths; a neck. Time—2:54 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
ith Down	1138	789
rida	702	765
ne	217	358
Total chances	3631	4076

For win, $14.30; for place 1st .70, 2nd $8.80, 3rd $13.10. Cash Sweep: 1st 511, 2nd 692, d 722. Unplaced: 459, 543, 260, 7, 288.

—The Mafoo Race 1½ miles

	lbs.
evation	1
ie Star	2
ever Kid	3

Won by 1½ lengths; 1 length. Time—3:35 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

	Win	Place
levation	115	163
ie Star	408	464
ever Kid	31	56
Total chances	2863	2862

For win, $112.00; for place 1st 4.30, 2nd $11.70, 3rd $61.30. Cash Sweep: 1st 441, 2nd 275, d 297. Unplaced: 837, 318, 100, 0, 520.

Shanghai Downs Tientsin Team In Rugger Match

(Continued from Page 1)

he kick and placed a beautiful al (11-5).

From now until the end of the rst half Shanghai forwards conolled the ball but did nothing ith it. A few individual atmpts at barging through failed, nd when the ball occasionally ame out it did not reach the hree-quarters.—Half time, Tienin 11 points, Shanghai 5 points.

Upon resumption of play the ome forwards certainly gave a uch better display. With the ind now behind, Shanghai gained onfidence while Tientsin were ll the more determined to keep heir opponents out at all costs.

The Shanghai halves could do othing right, more so in attack, nd with miserable support from heir three-quarters who even when they did get the ball could ot score.

Shanghai then scored through Richard, who received from Webb, his player making use of the blind side of the scrum. Holdsworth only just missed the goal (11-5). Although the play was kept in Tientsin's 25 Shanghai, due to deadly resistance from the Tientsin outsides, could not score.

A little "over keeness" of the Tientsin players led to a penalty kick for Shanghai. McMeekin placed a perfect goal despite the nasty cross wind, this drew the scores up level. A few minutes from the end Goolden seeing his forward not marked at a line out just outside Tientsin's goal line, threw in immediately and Harder secured a very lucky try, which gave Shanghai a three point lead which they kept.

On the whole Tientsin are to be congratulated in bringing down a side such as they did, which with a bit of luck would have won. Shanghai gave a very poor display which was not a patch on the game against Hongkong last month.

Teddy Hayes

Jack Dempsey must be thinking of some more big million-dollar fights this year, for Jack Kearns, his man of business, has announced in Los Angeles that the world's champion heavyweight has re-engaged Teddy Hayes, his old-time trainer, and will go into active training again soon.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

Brutus' and 'Mary Rose', the loveliest plays of them all."

The genius of Barrie has been enveloping the English theater for these thirty years with exquisite veils of tenderness, humor, and at once the sweetest and the most grotesque satire in all literature. We know from what gracious skies they have fallen. "For when you looked into my mother's eyes," so runs a passage in that early prose-poem of his called "Margaret Ogilvy" "you knew as if He had told you, why God had sent her into the world —it was to open the minds of all who looked, to beautiful thoughts." And that is the beginning and the end of literature.

I should like to carry on with Dear Barrie and his Dear Brutus just because I cannot but love the man and his creation; but there are still other things to write about before my typewriter is placed under its cover. But see and enjoy "Dear Brutus."

* * *

THE PICTURES

One of the best pictures I have ever seen is Rin-Tin-Tin, or I should say "Where the North Begins" with Rin-Tin-Tin starring. Here is a thoroughly good and wholesome outdoor picture. No silly sentiment. No hugging or vamping. No attempts at convincing us that the impossible can be accomplished. A delightful story for old and young—and that dog Rin-Tin-Tin makes you feel good. I understand that the picture will be screened this afternoon and this evening, and then taken out of the bill. If you haven't seen it you can take my whole-hearted advice Do. It is on at the Apollo.

The New Carlton Theater is bound to be the home of every man, woman and child this week who delights in plot, passion and action. The management have a couple of splendid pictures. Today and tomorrow—afternoon and evening—that fine story of Anthony Hope's—"The Prisoner of Zenda"—will be screened. I saw it some months ago and it is good policy on the Carlton people's side to give us a chance of renewing acquaintance with our heroes and heroines, for from Tuesday onwards to the end of the week the longed for sequel will be the picture to be screened—"Rupert of Hentzau."—We are lucky in getting two such fine novels given to us within the week. Right through the week matinee and night performances are bound to call all those who love healthy adventure and excitement.

The Victoria is showing "Bucking the Line" and "The Man Of Her Dreams." The Isis has "Proxies" with a big X today with good things to follow. The Olympic presents "The Man Of Her Dreams" tonight while the Empire Theater has a fine picture called "Evidence." So there is no chance of either playgoers or picture fans feeling "All dressed up and nowhere to go."

J. C. GREIG WINS FIRST 'UNT, MOON ALSO IS WINNER

(Continued from Page 1)

to him for he is a bold and hard rider, and has tried for three years. And now success comes to him.

The card reads as follows:—

Start: Off Warren Road near Warren Line

Finish: Port Said

Hunt Laid By: Messrs. E. S. Benbow Rowe, R. Moon and H. W. Lester.

1. J. C. Greig on Strathclyde
2. C. Noel Davis on Appiedore
3. H. Maitland on Blazing Corn
4. G. Pollock on Liability
5. W. N. Wells-Henderson on Dioxide
6. G. C. Asker on Accelerator.

Owing to the rain which fell immediately after the Hunt, the Consolation Hunt fixed for yesterday, was cancelled, as also the ride of the Stewards which was planned to take place today at Kiangwan. There are not wanting gloomy forebodings that the Hunt on Friday finishes the season. In any case it is understood that the Consolation Hunt will be on Saturday next, February 16th, while it is understood that the holding of another handicap at Kiangwan, is at least problematical. In any case, the fixture for Saturday, February 23rd, will be the last, whether it is an ordinary hunt, or a handicap, since the Paper-hunt Race Meeting is set for the 1st of March.

We understand that some keen riders, with the Master, rode over the Kiangwan Handicap course while Friday's Hunt was in progress—but they all got ducked—it was "Oh, very water!" As the Master expressed it "each jump was a beastly chasm."

TUESDAY'S HUNT

And the rain fell and the wind blew and the mist misted and the paper hunters hunted—and all in spite of the quidnuncs and quibblers that such things might not be!

At the hour of eleven on Tuesday morn an anxious band of would be hunters awaited the final verdict. The aged Master with palsied lips and trembling hand for once in his life had got the cold feet really bad, but the Inimitable Sparke and Ye Scribbler were too much for him so the word went forth that there was to be a hunt.

Then arose a mighty clamor in the courtyard—men shouted for their varlets—varlets ran hither and thither seeking saddles, running reins, jumping powder, and whatnot, and the hubbub and commotion of an armed camp was presently followed by the orderly debouching of steed after steed equipped for the business in hand.

Ye Scribbler laid the hunt. There was nothing very new about it, and all the fine fat jumps which are held in pickle were not laid on this occasion. A bevy of the fair sex accompanied him and the going was found to be unexpectedly good. Many who anticipated a very heavy hunt had elected to come to the meeting on foot and they were heard loud in their sorrow and considerations of ultra caution had prevented their enjoying a good afternoon's sport.

The start was at World's End Jump and thirty-six riders participated. The run was about seven and a half miles in length and was won easily by R. Moon with Dr. Noel Davis, solicitude for the health of the winner, following some little distance behind. Then came "Enery" Lester, a thumping big heavyweight who pulled off his prize with ease, for of the three who followed, none could touch him.

Ye Scribbler can, of course, give little or no description of the actual hunt because he was not in it, but he can at least say where the paper was laid.

From the start just over the Camel Creek, paper lay towards Grayrigge's Delight, passing by the jump called Drakeford, which was not laid. There was a nice big dry cut upon the high land, and then, passing by The Sickle, the trail crossed the railway to a nice water jump at Baffle Creek. The tide was racing through the water jump and woe betide anybody who fell in because it is quite deep.

From Baffle Creek, paper went along the Gridiron and swung right-handed by the Pyramid Grave, over the Boat Jump, and round by the May Tree and Dongka Gingko to the Concrete Bridge.

From the Concrete Bridge the trail lay round a lagoon, then over a native bund, to a whopping big dry cut near Crawford's Curse; The Course itself was not laid, so all had to come back again and around by a pretty little water jump to the neighborhood of Cox's bath; this also being avoided because the going was heavy. Paper lay along Crescent Creek and over three or four nice little water jumps in the neighborhood of Changjao Village. From Changjao the trail lay direct to the Moat Farm, past the Christmas Tree, and the Hatchet Lagoon to a check in the neighborhood of Wukacha. The paper was taken up again at the Cocktails and lay thence to the Wukacha Ford past the Flower Pot Tree and Burnham Wood, along the Minghong Road around Pheasant Creek, the Blue Lagoon and over the Zigzag Jump to the finish at the World's End Jump.

Messrs. Moon and H. W. Lester, the winners, were in receipt of the usual hearty congratulations and proved very hospitable hosts to the number of hunters who pledged their health, happiness and success.

The card read as follows:—

Start: World's End Jump

Finish: World's End Jump

1 R. Moon on Wee Mac
2. Dr. Noel Davis on Sherwood
3. H. W. Lester on Kilmarnock (Heavyweight winner)
4. W. N. Wells-Henderson on Keric
5. H. G. Elliot on Tussore
6. P. Stang-lund on Forest Fire.

The China Press Want Ads OFFICE: No. 17 NANKING ROAD

555
STATE EXPRESS
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
Made by Hand—One at a time
Manufactured in LONDON
by ARDATH TOBACCO CO : LTD:

Gentlemen's Bath Robes
IN NEW STRIPES AND DESIGNS
BY THE LEADING LONDON MAKERS
The Shanghai Stores Co.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
21 Nanking Road

WHAT'S YOURS?

Men cannot meet—at least not in a bar—without dipping into their memories in search of wonders.

Last month they did not have to search far in Shanghai bars as four well known residents managed to improve their financial status by over $5,000 on the fifteenth of January.

In the morning of that day they all had hopes but in the afternoon they all had cheques.

And money talks.

Let it talk to you by taking a Premium Bond in the

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

7 AVENUE EDOUARD VII, SHANGHAI.

Refracting and Manufacturing
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Passengers' Baggage—All Risks of Accident Ashore and Afloat including Fire and Theft—
Send for prospectus
C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE 44 Kiangse Road.
Agents:—Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.
Whose Assets exceed £3,000,000.

WATCH YOUR CAPSTAN

NOTICE THE ABSENCE OF SPLUTTER.

~~~~THE SLOW BURNING.

~~~~WHAT A DELIGHTFULLY COOL SMOKE IT IS....

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND & SOLD EVERYWHERE

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

P-35

YOU OWE THIS BILL AND IT MUST BE PAID WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?
WAIT UNTIL I SEND ME WIFE AN' DAUGHTER UP STAIRS - THEN I'LL LET YOU KNOW -

See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office

YOU LAZY LOAFER! HOW DO YOU EXPECT WE'RE GOING TO EAT WITH YOU HANGING AROUND THE HOUSE ALL DAY? GO OUT AND LOOK FOR WORK - IT'S HARD ENOUGH TO BE POOR BUT WE MUST EAT!
ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT! I'D RATHER WORK THAN HEAR YOU TALK ABOUT IT -
1.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
HAVE YOU GOT A JOB WITH VERY LITTLE WORK ATTACHED TO IT?
YES - THE DUNNEM COLLECTING AGENCY WANTS A COLLECTOR WILL THAT SUIT YOU?
2.
I HEAR YOU'RE LOOKIN' FER A COLLECTOR - I'VE HAD TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE COLLECTIN' TROUBLE!
I'LL GIVE YOU A TRIAL! TAKE THOSE BILLS AND SEE IF YOU CAN COLLECT THEM - YOU'LL GET 5% OF ALL YOU COLLECT!
3.
DR. BONES? I'M FROM THE DUNNEM COLLECTION AGENCY. I'VE GOT A BILL FOR $300 FOR HATS YOUR WIFE BOUGHT!
GOSH! HAS SHE BEEN BUYING MORE HATS? JUST STEP IN - SHE ISN'T HOME!
4.
JUST LOOK AT THOSE HATS - I'M WORKING MY FINGERS OFF TO PAY MY WIFE'S BILLS -
SAY NO MORE - ME BOY - OR YOU'LL HAVE ME CRYIN'!
5.
I GUESS I'M SOFT HEARTED - BUT THAT DOCTOR CERTAINLY SMOKES GOOD CIGARS - I SUPPOSE I'D BETTER ACT A LITTLE ROUGH WITH THE NEXT GUY!
6.
WHO ARE YOU AND WHAT DO YOU WANT?
YOU'RE MR. SOAKEM AN' I'M FROM THE DUNNEM COLLECTION AGENCY - WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO PAY THIS BILL OF $200 AGIN' YOU?
7.
HE DIDN'T ANSWER MY QUESTION!
8.
WELL - I'LL NOT CALL ON ANY MORE GUYS LIKE THAT IF I KIN HELP IT - I'LL CALL ON MADAME FIFI - I HAVE A BILL FOR FLOWERS AGIN HER - I HOPE SHE HASN'T A DISPOSITON LIKE MAGGIE!
9.
MADAME FIFI? I'M FROM A COLLECTION AGENCY - HERE'S A BILL FOR $500!
AH! MEESTAIRE JEEGS I KNOW YOU - I AM SO SORRY I HEAR YOU LOSE ALL ZE CASH - IT EEZ TOO BAD!
10.
AN' I HAVE HERE ZE LITTLE BILL OF ZE DEAR MRS. JEEGS FOR ZE BEAUTIFUL HATS - IT IS $600 - YOU PAY ME AND I PAY YOU -
11.
I'M GONNA WRITE THAT GUY A LETTER AN' CHUCK UP THAT JOB! HOW MANY "L'S" ARE THERE IN "COLLECT?"
PUT IN THREE THEY DONT COST ANY-THING!
DUGAN OUGHT TO KNOW - HE WENT TO SCHOOL -
I ONLY WENT ONE DAY - I DIDN'T LEARN MUCH!
GEO MCMANUS
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12.